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=> file biosis caba caplus embase japio lifesci medline scisearch uspatfull
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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> e cai kang/au
E1           25     CAI KAIYONG/AU
E2            4     CAI KAIZHEN/AU
E3           32 --> CAI KANG/AU
E4           13     CAI KANG RONG/AU
E5            2     CAI KANGMEI/AU
E6           16     CAI KANGRONG/AU
E7            1     CAI KANGWEI/AU
E8            2     CAI KANGXU/AU
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E10           1     CAI KANGYUAN/AU
E11           1     CAI KAOYUAN/AU
E12           1     CAI KATHY Q I/AU

=> s e3-e4 and prion?
L1           17 ("CAI KANG"/AU OR "CAI KANG RONG"/AU) AND PRION?

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2            8 DUP REM L1 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 8 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
AN   2005:369084  CAPLUS
DN   142:426439
TI   Rapid method of determining clearance of prion protein
IN   Cai, Kang; Stenland, Christopher J.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 2005089943        A1    20050428    US 2003-693734         20031023
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WO 2005040832 A1 20050506 WO 2004-US35288 20041022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-693734 A 20031023

AB The invention provides a rapid, sensitive immunoassay capable of detecting and quantitating pathogenic protein to a level of 3 to 5 logs. The preferred immunoassay utilized is a chemiluminescent endpoint for a Western blot immunoassay. The invention has been successfully applied to track the clearance of pathogenic protein during production of proteins derived from plasma. It is particularly applicable and has been confirmed by bioassay to relate TSE infectivity to quant. results on **prion** protein.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 2005:269087 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510060071
TI An improved Western blot assay to assess the clearance of **prion** protein from plasma-derived therapeutic proteins.
AU Hartwell, Randal C.; Nelson, Mark S.; Kislan, Michele M.; Stenland, Christopher J.; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Pifat, Dominique Y.; Petteway, Stephen R. Jr; **Cai, Kang** [Reprint Author]
CS Bayer HealthCare, Dept Pre Clin Res and Pathogen Safety, Div Biol Prod, 85 TW Alexander Dr, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO Journal of Virological Methods, (MAY 05) Vol. 125, No. 2, pp. 187-193. CODEN: JVMEDH. ISSN: 0166-0934.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2005
AB Specific detection of the pathogenic **prion** protein, PrPSc, is essential for determining the **prion** clearance capacity of purification processes for therapeutic proteins. Use of a previously described indirect (two-antibody) Western blot assay sometimes resulted in the appearance of non-specific protein bands that interfered with the detection of small amounts of PrPSc-specific signal, limiting the amount of clearance that could be determined for steps so affected. It is shown that these non-specific signals are due to the interaction between immunoglobulin fragments in the sample and the secondary antibody used in the assay. To circumvent this problem, a direct Western blot assay using a **prion**-specific primary antibody conjugated to the reporter enzyme alkaline phosphatase was developed. Application of the direct Western blot assay resulted in a significant reduction of non-specific signal while retaining the detection sensitivity for PrPSc-specific signal. Therefore, the direct Western blot assay format is an improved tool for determining **prion** clearance capacity, particularly for immunoglobulin-rich samples.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2005:253571 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510035449
TI Ensuring the biologic safety of plasma-derived therapeutic proteins - Detection, inactivation, and removal of pathogens.
AU **Cai, Kang** [Reprint Author]; Gierman, Todd M.; Hotta, JoAnn; Stenland, Christopher J.; Lee, Douglas C.; Pifat, Dominique Y.; Petteway, Steve R. Jr.
CS Bayer HealthCare LLC, Dept Preclin Res and Pathogen Safety, 85 TW

Alexander Dr, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO BioDrugs, (05) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 79-96.
ISSN: 1173-8804.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jul 2005
AB Human plasma-derived proteins, such as immunoglobulins, coagulation factors, alpha(1)-antitrypsin, fibrin sealants, and albumin, are widely used as therapeutics for many serious and life-threatening medical conditions. The human origin of these proteins ensures excellent efficacy and compatibility but may also introduce the risk of unintentional disease transmission. Historically, only viruses, particularly hepatitis and HIV, have posed serious threats to the safety of these therapeutics. Fortunately, between 1970 and 1990, the molecular biology of each of the major viruses was elucidated. These advances led to the development and implementation of effective donor screening tests, mainly based on immunoassays and nucleic acid testing, which resulted in a significant reduction of disease transmission risk. In addition, viral inactivation and removal steps were implemented and validated by manufacturers, further reducing the risk associated with known, as well as unidentified, viruses. Since the late 1990s, a different class of transmissible agent, referred to as **prions**, has been identified as a new risk for disease transmission. However, **prion** diseases are very rare, and **prion** transmission through plasma-derived proteins has not been reported to date. The **prion**-related risk is minimized by deferring donors with certain key risk factors, and by the manufacturing processes that are capable of removing **prions**. Advances in science and pathogen safety-related technology, compliance with good manufacturing practices by manufacturers, and increasingly stringent regulatory oversight, has meant that plasma-derived proteins have been developed into today's highly effective therapeutics with very low risk of disease transmission.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 2002:361924 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200361924
TI Solvent-dependent precipitation of **prion** protein.
AU **Cai, Kang** [Reprint author]; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Stenland, Christopher J.; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Hartwell, Randal C.; Terry, Jarrett C.; Evans-Storms, Rosemary B.; Rubenstein, Richard; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.; Lee, Douglas C.
CS Department of Pathogen Safety and Research/Biological Products, Bayer Corporation, 85 T.W. Alexander Dr., Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, (20 May, 2002) Vol. 1597, No. 1, pp. 28-35. print.
CODEN: BBACAQ. ISSN: 0006-3002.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 2002
AB The misfolded isoform of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) possesses many unusual physiochemical properties. Previously, we and others reported on the differential partitioning of PrPSc from plasma derived therapeutic proteins during their purification processes. To understand the driving force behind these partitioning differences, we investigated the effects of various solvent conditions on the precipitation of PrPSc. In a physiological buffer, PrPSc remained in the supernatant after low speed centrifugation. At pH 5, PrPSc precipitation was nearly complete regardless of the salt content. PrPSc could also be precipitated at pH 8 by adding ethanol, but this precipitation was salt dependent. Based on these observations, an empirical mathematical model was constructed in which the PrPSc precipitation trends were fully described as a function of solvent pH, salt, and ethanol concentration. This model consistently predicted PrPSc partitioning during cold ethanol precipitation steps used

in plasma protein purification processes, as shown by experimentally determined distributions of PrPSc and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity. These results indicate that pH, salt, and ethanol content are the major solvent factors determining the precipitation of the infectious PrPSc in these processes and may provide a useful tool for assessing the differential partitioning of PrPSc in a given solvent environment.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2003:356933 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300356933
TI TSE Clearance during the IGIV-C Filtration Process.
AU Stenland, Chris [Reprint Author]; Terry, Jarrett [Reprint Author]; **Cai, Kang** [Reprint Author]; Nelson, Mark [Reprint Author]; Hartwell, Randal [Reprint Author]; Rubenstein, Richard [Reprint Author]; Fournel, Michael [Reprint Author]; Petteway, Stephen Jr. [Reprint Author]; Research, Department of Pathogen Safety [Reprint Author]
CS Bayer Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
SO Blood, (November 16 2002) Vol. 100, No. 11, pp. Abstract No. 2799. print. Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. Philadelphia, PA, USA. December 06-10, 2002. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 6 Aug 2003
AB Recent work with animal models (Rohwer et al., Houston et al.) demonstrated the presence of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity in rodent and ovine blood. Transmission of TSE infectivity by human blood or blood components has not been established, but remains a theoretical risk. TSE agents are resistant to standard methods of pathogen inactivation. Current methods that can reduce TSE infectivity titers (e.g., treatment with strong base or autoclaving) destroy the biological activity of therapeutic proteins. Thus, increasing the margin of safety for biologicals regarding TSE transmission relies heavily on clearance methods. The initial filtration steps employed in the manufacture of a new intravenous immune globulin produced by caprylate virus inactivation and column chromatography, IGIV-C, were evaluated for their ability to remove spiked TSE infectivity and the pathogenic **prion** protein. The bench scale model was characterized by biochemical analysis found to operate similarly to the larger scale process. Resuspended II + III paste, the starting material for the production of IGIV-C, was spiked with 1% final concentration hamster scrapie brain homogenate and the filtration steps were performed. The input and output fractions were evaluated for PrPSc content by Western blot and TSE infectivity by animal bioassay. More than 10 logs of TSE infectivity removal was demonstrated during the filtration steps.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 5
AN 2001:304345 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100304345
TI A direct relationship between the partitioning of the pathogenic **prion** protein and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy infectivity during the purification of plasma proteins.
AU Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]; Stenland, Christopher J.; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; **Cai, Kang**; Ford, Elizabeth K.; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Hartwell, Randal C.; Terry, Jarrett C.; Rubenstein, Richard; Fournel, Michael; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.
CS Bayer Corporation, 85 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
doug.lee.b@bayer.com
SO Transfusion (Bethesda), (April, 2001) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 449-455. print.
CODEN: TRANAT. ISSN: 0041-1132.
DT Article

LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB BACKGROUND: Experimental evidence from rodent models indicates that blood can contain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity, which suggests a potential risk for TSE transmission via proteins isolated from human plasma. Because methods that can reduce TSE infectivity typically are detrimental to protein function, infectivity must be removed to ensure the safety of these therapeutic proteins. Animal bioassays are conventionally used to detect infectivity, but the pathogenic form of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) can serve as a marker for TSE infectivity. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Seven plasma protein-purification steps were performed after the plasma intermediates were spiked with TSE-infected material. Resulting fractions were analyzed for PrPSc by using a Western blot assay and for TSE infectivity by using an animal bioassay. Western blots were quantitated by an endpoint dilution analysis, and infectivity titers were calculated by the Spearman-Karber method. RESULTS: PrPSc partitioning paralleled TSE infectivity partitioning, regardless of the nature of the protein-purification step. The detection ranges for PrPSc and infectivity were 0 to 5.3 log and 1.1 to 8.9 log median infectious dose per unit, respectively. Clearance of PrPSc and infectivity ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 log. CONCLUSION: Purification steps for isolating therapeutic proteins from human plasma showed the removal of both PrPSc and TSE infectivity. PrPSc partitioning coincided with infectivity partitioning, which showed a close relationship between PrPSc and TSE infectivity. By exploiting this association, the in vitro Western blot assay for PrPSc was valuable for estimating the partitioning of TSE infectivity during plasma protein purification.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 6
AN 2000:91700 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000091700
TI Monitoring plasma processing steps with a sensitive Western blot assay for the detection of the **prion** protein.
AU Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]; Stenland, Christopher J.; Hartwell, Randal C.; Ford, Elizabeth K.; **Cai, Kang**; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Rubenstein, Richard; Fournel, Michael; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.
CS Department of Pathogen Safety Research/Biological Products, Bayer Corp., 85 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
SO Journal of Virological Methods, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 77-89. print.
CODEN: JVMEDH. ISSN: 0166-0934.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 2000
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 2002
AB Determining the risk of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) transmission by blood or plasma-derived products requires sensitive and specific assays for the detection of either infectivity or a reliable marker for infectivity. To this end, a Western blot assay that is both sensitive and reproducible for the detection of PrPRES, a marker for TSE infectivity, was developed. Using the 263K strain of TSE as a model system, the Western blot assay proved to be sensitive, specific and quantitative over a 3-4 log dynamic range. Compared to the rodent bioassay, the assay was shown to detect PrPRES down to apprx 103.4 IU/ml, which is apprx 5-10 pg of PrP or apprx 10-20 ng brain equivalents. The Western blot was applied to monitor the partitioning of spiked PrPSc through three plasma fractionation steps, cryoprecipitation, fraction I and fraction III, that are common to the purification of several human plasma-derived therapeutic products including albumin and immunoglobulins. The results from these studies demonstrated 1 log, 1 log and 4 logs of PrPSc partitioning away from the effluent fraction for the cryoprecipitation, fraction I and fraction III steps, respectively.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2001:311745 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100311745
TI Exploiting the pathogenic **prion** protein as a marker for tracking the clearance of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy infectivity during the purification of plasma proteins.
AU Miller, Jeanette L. C. [Reprint author]; **Cai, Kang** [Reprint author]; Evans-Storms, Rose [Reprint author]; Ford, Elizabeth K. [Reprint author]; Fournel, Michael [Reprint author]; Gilligan, Kevin J. [Reprint author]; Hartwell, Randal C. [Reprint author]; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr. [Reprint author]; Stenland, Christopher J. [Reprint author]; Terry, Jarrett C. [Reprint author]; Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Pathogen Safety Research, Bayer Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
SO Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 1, pp. 60a. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Francisco, California, USA. December 01-05, 2000. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB Experimental evidence from rodent models indicates that blood can contain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity (Brown et al. Transfusion 1998, 38:810-816), suggesting a potential risk for TSE transmission via proteins isolated from human plasma. Since methods that can reduce TSE infectivity are typically detrimental to protein function, infectivity must be removed to ensure the safety of these therapeutic proteins. Conventionally, the animal bioassay is used to detect infectivity; however, 7-12 months are required to complete a bioassay and it is not conducive to performing experimental replicates. The pathogenic form of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) can serve as a marker for TSE infectivity; therefore, we exploited this relationship and used a sensitive and robust Western blot assay to track PrPSc, and therefore infectivity, during the purification of plasma proteins. Several plasma protein purification steps used during the manufacture of factor VIII, immunoglobulins, alpha1-proteinase inhibitor, anti-thrombin, and albumin were performed on a miniaturized scale after spiking the appropriate, starting materials with a TSE-infected reagent. Resulting fractions were analyzed for PrPSc using a Western blot assay and for TSE infectivity using an animal bioassay. The detection ranges for PrPSc and infectivity were 0-5.3 logs and 1.1-8.9 log ID50 units, respectively. Clearance of PrPSc and infectivity ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 logs depending on the particular purification step. PrPSc partitioning paralleled TSE infectivity regardless of the nature of the protein purification step, demonstrating the close relationship between PrPSc and TSE infectivity. By exploiting this association, the in vitro Western blot assay for PrPSc was valuable for estimating partitioning of TSE infectivity during plasma protein purification and for demonstrating the ability of these processes to reduce the risk of TSE transmission through blood protein products.

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=> e stenland christopher j/au
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               CHRISTOPHER J"/AU OR "STENLAND CHRISTOPHER JOHN"/AU) AND PRION?

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           17 DUP REM L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 17 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y


L4   ANSWER 1 OF 17  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN   2005:369084  CAPLUS
DN   142:426439
TI   Rapid method of determining clearance of prion protein
IN   Cai, Kang; Stenland, Christopher J.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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PI   US 2005089943        A1    20050428    US 2003-693734         20031023
     WO 2005040832        A1    20050506    WO 2004-US35288        20041022
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             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
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             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2003-693734       A     20031023
AB   The invention provides a rapid, sensitive immunoassay capable of detecting
     and quantitating pathogenic protein to a level of 3 to 5 logs.  The
     preferred immunoassay utilized is a chemiluminescent endpoint for a
     Western blot immunoassay.  The invention has been successfully applied to
     track the clearance of pathogenic protein during production of proteins
     derived from plasma.  It is particularly applicable and has been confirmed
     by bioassay to relate TSE infectivity to quant. results on prion
     protein.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 17  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN   2005:219997  CAPLUS
DN   142:285329
TI   Prion clearance from biological materials using particulate
     metal oxides
IN   Stenland, Christopher J.; Terry, Jarrett C.; Yuziuk, Jeffrey A.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ----------          ----   --------    -------------------    --------
PI   US 2005054003        A1    20050310    US 2003-659789         20030910
     WO 2005026197        A1    20050324    WO 2004-US29024        20040907
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
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TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-659789 A 20030910

AB A method of preparing a solution containing biol. material by adding a fumed metal oxide and/or particulate silicon dioxide to biol. material to obtain a mixture of fumed metal oxide and/or particulate silicon dioxide and the biol. material; and separating the fumed metal oxide and/or particulate silicon dioxide from the mixture to form a resulting solution, wherein any pathogenic **prion** proteins possibly contaminating the biol. material are substantially reduced in the resulting solution PrPSc was removed during a plasminogen purification process using CAB-O-SIL M-5P silica. Following three hours of mixing, the material was filtered and the filtrate was analyzed by Western blot for PrP content. The CAB-O-SIL removed **prion** protein with minimal effect on the desired protein components.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2005:34290 CAPLUS
DN 142:110054
TI Sanitization of chromatographic media
IN Jones, Nathan C.; Korneyeva, Marina N.; Rebbeor, James F.; Rosenthal, Richard Scott; **Stenland, Christopher J.**
PA Bayer Healthcare LLC, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005006307	A1	20050113	US 2003-614904	20030708
US 6913695	B2	20050705		
WO 2005007204	A1	20050127	WO 2004-US20891	20040630

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-614904 A 20030708

AB A method of sanitizing chromatog. media is provided. The method includes contacting the media with an acidic chaotropic agent, at low temperature and low pH. The method provides pathogen removal and/or inactivation, including viral inactivation in particular embodiments.

RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2005:269087 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510060071
TI An improved Western blot assay to assess the clearance of **prion** protein from plasma-derived therapeutic proteins.
AU Hartwell, Randal C.; Nelson, Mark S.; Kislan, Michele M.; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Pifat, Dominique Y.; Petteway, Stephen R. Jr; Cai, Kang [Reprint Author]
CS Bayer HealthCare, Dept Pre Clin Res and Pathogen Safety, Div Biol Prod, 85 TW Alexander Dr, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO Journal of Virological Methods, (MAY 05) Vol. 125, No. 2, pp. 187-193.

CODEN: JVMEDH. ISSN: 0166-0934.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2005
AB Specific detection of the pathogenic **prion** protein, PrPSc, is essential for determining the **prion** clearance capacity of purification processes for therapeutic proteins. Use of a previously described indirect (two-antibody) Western blot assay sometimes resulted in the appearance of non-specific protein bands that interfered with the detection of small amounts of PrPSc-specific signal, limiting the amount of clearance that could be determined for steps so affected. It is shown that these non-specific signals are due to the interaction between immunoglobulin fragments in the sample and the secondary antibody used in the assay. To circumvent this problem, a direct Western blot assay using a **prion**-specific primary antibody conjugated to the reporter enzyme alkaline phosphatase was developed. Application of the direct Western blot assay resulted in a significant reduction of non-specific signal while retaining the detection sensitivity for PrPSc-specific signal. Therefore, the direct Western blot assay format is an improved tool for determining **prion** clearance capacity, particularly for immunoglobulin-rich samples.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 5
AN 2005:253571 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510035449
TI Ensuring the biologic safety of plasma-derived therapeutic proteins - Detection, inactivation, and removal of pathogens.
AU Cai, Kang [Reprint Author]; Gierman, Todd M.; Hotta, JoAnn; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Lee, Douglas C.; Pifat, Dominique Y.; Petteway, Steve R. Jr.
CS Bayer HealthCare LLC, Dept Preclin Res and Pathogen Safety, 85 TW Alexander Dr, Res Triangle Pk, NC 27709 USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO BioDrugs, (05) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 79-96.
ISSN: 1173-8804.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jul 2005
AB Human plasma-derived proteins, such as immunoglobulins, coagulation factors, alpha(1)-antitrypsin, fibrin sealants, and albumin, are widely used as therapeutics for many serious and life-threatening medical conditions. The human origin of these proteins ensures excellent efficacy and compatibility but may also introduce the risk of unintentional disease transmission. Historically, only viruses, particularly hepatitis and HIV, have posed serious threats to the safety of these therapeutics. Fortunately, between 1970 and 1990, the molecular biology of each of the major viruses was elucidated. These advances led to the development and implementation of effective donor screening tests, mainly based on immunoassays and nucleic acid testing, which resulted in a significant reduction of disease transmission risk. In addition, viral inactivation and removal steps were implemented and validated by manufacturers, further reducing the risk associated with known, as well as unidentified, viruses. Since the late 1990s, a different class of transmissible agent, referred to as **prions**, has been identified as a new risk for disease transmission. However, **prion** diseases are very rare, and **prion** transmission through plasma-derived proteins has not been reported to date. The **prion**-related risk is minimized by deferring donors with certain key risk factors, and by the manufacturing processes that are capable of removing **prions**. Advances in science and pathogen safety-related technology, compliance with good manufacturing practices by manufacturers, and increasingly stringent regulatory oversight, has meant that plasma-derived proteins have been developed into today's highly effective therapeutics with very low risk of disease transmission.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:221334 USPATFULL
TI Process for the production of a reversibly inactive acidified plasmin composition
IN Bradley, Rita T., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
Cook, Scott A., Garner, NC, UNITED STATES
Dadd, Christopher A., Holly Springs, NC, UNITED STATES
Kent, Jonathan D., Holly Springs, NC, UNITED STATES
Korneyeva, Marina N., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Novokhatny, Valery V., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Rebbeor, James F., Garner, NC, UNITED STATES
Stenland, Christopher J., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
Strauss, Jonathan S., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
Terry, Jarrett C., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Yuziuk, Jeffrey A., Garner, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004171103 A1 20040902
AI US 2003-692105 A1 20031023 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-143156, filed on 10 May 2002, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US42143, filed on 13 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-438331, filed on 13 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6355243
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE, PLLC, P.O. BOX 7037, ATLANTA, GA, 30357-0037
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1312
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed is both a process for producing a reversibly inactive acidified plasmin by activating plasminogen and a process for producing a purified plasminogen. The produced plasmin is isolated and stored with a low pH-buffering capacity agent to provide a substantially stable formulation. The purified plasminogen is typically purified from a fraction obtained in the separation of immunoglobulin from Fraction II+III chromatographic process and eluted at a low pH. The reversibly inactive acidified plasmin may be used in the administration of a thrombolytic therapy.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 6
AN 2002:523392 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200523392
TI Method of separating **prions** from biological materials.
AU Lee, Douglas C. [Inventor]; Petteway, Steve R. [Inventor, Reprint author]; **Stenland, Christopher J.** [Inventor]
CS Cary, NC, USA
ASSIGNEE: Bayer Corporation
PI US 6437102 20020820
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 20, 2002) Vol. 1261, No. 3. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 9 Oct 2002
AB Disclosed is a method for separating **prions** from biological materials. The method includes adding a polyalkylene glycol, such as polyethylene glycol, to a solution of the biological material such that a precipitate containing the **prion** is formed. This precipitate is then separated from the solution of biological material, thereby removing **prions**. Biological materials include biologically derived fluids, such as cerebrospinal fluid, biological samples, such as brain homogenates, blood plasma fractions, and aqueous solutions of recombinantly produced products. The disclosed method provides an effective process for the removal of these infectious materials from the

biological materials, which may be further processed to provide the therapeutic compositions.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 7
AN 2003:26373 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300026373
TI Partitioning of human and sheep forms of the pathogenic **prion** protein during the purification of therapeutic proteins from human plasma.
AU **Stenland, Christopher J.** [Reprint Author]; Lee, Douglas C.; Brown, Paul; Petteway, Stephen R. Jr.; Rubenstein, Richard
CS Department of Pathogen Safety Research, Bayer Corporation, 85 T. W. Alexander Drive, PO Box 13887, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
chris.stenland.b@bayer.com
SO Transfusion (Bethesda), (November 2002) Vol. 42, No. 11, pp. 1497-1500. print.
ISSN: 0041-1132 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 2003
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 2003
AB BACKGROUND: Therapeutic proteins derived from human plasma and other biologic sources have demonstrated an excellent safety record relative to the potential threat of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) transmission. Previously, hamster-adapted scrapie was used as a model agent to assess TSE clearance in purification steps leading to the isolation of biopharmaceutical proteins. The current study investigated the validity of hamster scrapie as a model for human TSE clearance studies. The partitioning of the pathogenic forms of the **prion** protein associated with human variant CJD (PrPvCJD), human sporadic CJD (PrPsCJD) and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker (PrPGSS) syndrome was compared to the partitioning of hamster scrapie (PrPSc) in three plasma protein purification steps. Sheep scrapie (PrPSc) was similarly evaluated. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: The starting materials for three plasma protein purification steps, cryoseparation, 3 percent PEG separation, and 11.5 percent PEG separation, were spiked with brain homogenates containing human PrPvCJD, human PrPsCJD, human PrPGSS, sheep PrPSc, and hamster 263K PrPSc. The partitioning of the pathogenic form of the PrP was analyzed. RESULTS: Clearance of the pathogenic form of the PrP was measured relative to the effluent fraction. Regardless of the source of the pathogenic **prion**, clearance was similar to hamster PrPSc. A nominal amount of clearance (approx., 1 log), an intermediate amount of clearance (approx., 2 log), and a substantial amount of clearance (gtoreq3 log) were observed for the cryoseparation, 3 percent PEG separation, and 11.5 percent PEG separation steps, respectively. In the latter step, no PrP was detected in the effluents. CONCLUSIONS: These data demonstrate that human **prions**, including vCJD **prions**, can be removed during the purification of human therapeutic proteins and indicate that partitioning of human **prions** is similar to that observed in the hamster scrapie model.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2002:301526 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200301526
TI A new chromatography-based process for IGIV incorporates pathogen safety into the overall manufacturing strategy.
AU Remington, Kathryn [Reprint author]; Trejo, Samuel [Reprint author]; Hotta, JoAnn [Reprint author]; Lebing, Wytold [Reprint author]; **Stenland, Christopher** [Reprint author]; Lee, Douglas [Reprint author]; Pifat, Dominique [Reprint author]; Petteway, Steve [Reprint author]
CS Bayer Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (January, 2002) Vol. 109, No. 1 Supplement, pp. S198. print.
Meeting Info.: 58th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. New York, NY, USA. March 01-06, 2002. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.

DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 22 May 2002

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 2002:361924 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200361924
TI Solvent-dependent precipitation of **prion** protein.
AU Cai, Kang [Reprint author]; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Hartwell, Randal C.; Terry, Jarrett C.; Evans-Storms, Rosemary B.; Rubenstein, Richard; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.; Lee, Douglas C.
CS Department of Pathogen Safety and Research/Biological Products, Bayer Corporation, 85 T.W. Alexander Dr., Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
kang.cai.b@bayer.com
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, (20 May, 2002) Vol. 1597, No. 1, pp. 28-35. print.
CODEN: BBACAQ. ISSN: 0006-3002.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jun 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 2002
AB The misfolded isoform of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) possesses many unusual physiochemical properties. Previously, we and others reported on the differential partitioning of PrPSc from plasma derived therapeutic proteins during their purification processes. To understand the driving force behind these partitioning differences, we investigated the effects of various solvent conditions on the precipitation of PrPSc. In a physiological buffer, PrPSc remained in the supernatant after low speed centrifugation. At pH 5, PrPSc precipitation was nearly complete regardless of the salt content. PrPSc could also be precipitated at pH 8 by adding ethanol, but this precipitation was salt dependent. Based on these observations, an empirical mathematical model was constructed in which the PrPSc precipitation trends were fully described as a function of solvent pH, salt, and ethanol concentration. This model consistently predicted PrPSc partitioning during cold ethanol precipitation steps used in plasma protein purification processes, as shown by experimentally determined distributions of PrPSc and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity. These results indicate that pH, salt, and ethanol content are the major solvent factors determining the precipitation of the infectious PrPSc in these processes and may provide a useful tool for assessing the differential partitioning of PrPSc in a given solvent environment.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:396890 CAPLUS
DN 135:9971
TI Method of separating **prions** from biological materials
IN Lee, Douglas; Petteway, Steve R.; **Stenland, Christopher J.**
PA Bayer Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001038354	A1	20010531	WO 2000-US32052	20001122

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 6437102	B1	20020820	US 2000-638275	20000814
	CA 2392015	AA	20010531	CA 2000-2392015	20001122
	EP 1235854	A1	20020904	EP 2000-979220	20001122
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2003514916	T2	20030422	JP 2001-540117	20001122
	AU 781814	B2	20050616	AU 2001-16622	20001122
PRAI	US 1999-448771	A	19991124		
	US 2000-638275	A	20000814		
	WO 2000-US32052	W	20001122		

AB Disclosed is a method for separating **prions** from biol. materials. The method includes adding a polyalkylene glycol, such as polyethylene glycol, to a solution of the biol. material such that a precipitate containing the **prion** is formed. This precipitate is then separated from the solution of biol. material, thereby removing **prions**. Biol. materials include biol. derived fluids, such as cerebrospinal fluid, biol. samples, such as brain homogenates, blood plasma fractions, and aqueous solns. of recombinantly produced products. The disclosed method provides an effective process for the removal of these infectious materials from the biol. materials, which may be further processed to provide the therapeutic compns.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:380752 CAPLUS
DN 134:363346
TI Production and purification of a reversibly inactivated acidified plasmin for thrombolytic therapy
IN Dadd, Christopher; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Kent, Jonathan D.; Korneyeva, Marina N.; Baumbach, George A.; Cook, Scott A.; Bradley, Rita T.; Novokhatny, Valery; Villines, Tanette B.
PA Bayer Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001036611	A1	20010525	WO 2000-US42143	20001113
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6355243	B1	20020312	US 1999-438331	19991113
	CA 2389487	AA	20010525	CA 2000-2389487	20001113
	AU 2001036436	A5	20010530	AU 2001-36436	20001113
	EP 1232254	A1	20020821	EP 2000-991956	20001113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2003535574	T2	20031202	JP 2001-538490	20001113
	US 2002192794	A1	20021219	US 2002-143156	20020510
	US 2004171103	A1	20040902	US 2003-692105	20031023
PRAI	US 1999-438331	A	19991113		
	WO 2000-US42143	W	20001113		
	US 2002-143156	A2	20020510		

AB Disclosed is both a process for producing a reversibly inactivated acidified plasmin by activating plasminogen and a process for producing a purified plasminogen. The produced plasmin is isolated and stored with a low pH-buffering capacity agent to provide a substantially stable formulation. The purified plasminogen is typically purified from a fraction obtained in the separation of Ig from Fraction II + III chromatog.

process and eluded at a low pH. The reversibly inactivated acidified plasmin may be used in the administration of a thrombolytic therapy.
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 9
AN 2001:304345 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100304345
TI A direct relationship between the partitioning of the pathogenic **prion** protein and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy infectivity during the purification of plasma proteins.
AU Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Cai, Kang; Ford, Elizabeth K.; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Hartwell, Randal C.; Terry, Jarrett C.; Rubenstein, Richard; Fournel, Michael; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.
CS Bayer Corporation, 85 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
doug.lee.b@bayer.com
SO Transfusion (Bethesda), (April, 2001) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 449-455. print.
CODEN: TRANAT. ISSN: 0041-1132.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB BACKGROUND: Experimental evidence from rodent models indicates that blood can contain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity, which suggests a potential risk for TSE transmission via proteins isolated from human plasma. Because methods that can reduce TSE infectivity typically are detrimental to protein function, infectivity must be removed to ensure the safety of these therapeutic proteins. Animal bioassays are conventionally used to detect infectivity, but the pathogenic form of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) can serve as a marker for TSE infectivity. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Seven plasma protein-purification steps were performed after the plasma intermediates were spiked with TSE-infected material. Resulting fractions were analyzed for PrPSc by using a Western blot assay and for TSE infectivity by using an animal bioassay. Western blots were quantitated by an endpoint dilution analysis, and infectivity titers were calculated by the Spearman-Karber method. RESULTS: PrPSc partitioning paralleled TSE infectivity partitioning, regardless of the nature of the protein-purification step. The detection ranges for PrPSc and infectivity were 0 to 5.3 log and 1.1 to 8.9 log median infectious dose per unit, respectively. Clearance of PrPSc and infectivity ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 log. CONCLUSION: Purification steps for isolating therapeutic proteins from human plasma showed the removal of both PrPSc and TSE infectivity. PrPSc partitioning coincided with infectivity partitioning, which showed a close relationship between PrPSc and TSE infectivity. By exploiting this association, the in vitro Western blot assay for PrPSc was valuable for estimating the partitioning of TSE infectivity during plasma protein purification.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 10
AN 2000:91700 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000091700
TI Monitoring plasma processing steps with a sensitive Western blot assay for the detection of the **prion** protein.
AU Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]; **Stenland, Christopher J.**; Hartwell, Randal C.; Ford, Elizabeth K.; Cai, Kang; Miller, Jeanette L. C.; Gilligan, Kevin J.; Rubenstein, Richard; Fournel, Michael; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr.
CS Department of Pathogen Safety Research/Biological Products, Bayer Corp., 85 TW Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
SO Journal of Virological Methods, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 84, No. 1, pp. 77-89. print.
CODEN: JVMEDH. ISSN: 0166-0934.
DT Article
LA English

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 2000
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 2002

AB Determining the risk of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) transmission by blood or plasma-derived products requires sensitive and specific assays for the detection of either infectivity or a reliable marker for infectivity. To this end, a Western blot assay that is both sensitive and reproducible for the detection of PrPRES, a marker for TSE infectivity, was developed. Using the 263K strain of TSE as a model system, the Western blot assay proved to be sensitive, specific and quantitative over a 3-4 log dynamic range. Compared to the rodent bioassay, the assay was shown to detect PrPRES down to apprx 103.4 IU/ml, which is apprx 5-10 pg of PrP or apprx 10-20 ng brain equivalents. The Western blot was applied to monitor the partitioning of spiked PrPSc through three plasma fractionation steps, cryoprecipitation, fraction I and fraction III, that are common to the purification of several human plasma-derived therapeutic products including albumin and immunoglobulins. The results from these studies demonstrated 1 log, 1 log and 4 logs of PrPSc partitioning away from the effluent fraction for the cryoprecipitation, fraction I and fraction III steps, respectively.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 2001:311745 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100311745

TI Exploiting the pathogenic **prion** protein as a marker for tracking the clearance of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy infectivity during the purification of plasma proteins.

AU Miller, Jeanette L. C. [Reprint author]; Cai, Kang [Reprint author]; Evans-Storms, Rose [Reprint author]; Ford, Elizabeth K. [Reprint author]; Fournel, Michael [Reprint author]; Gilligan, Kevin J. [Reprint author]; Hartwell, Randal C. [Reprint author]; Petteway, Stephen R., Jr. [Reprint author]; **Stenland, Christopher J.** [Reprint author]; Terry, Jarrett C. [Reprint author]; Lee, Douglas C. [Reprint author]

CS Department of Pathogen Safety Research, Bayer Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

SO Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 1, pp. 60a. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Francisco, California, USA. December 01-05, 2000. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.

DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB Experimental evidence from rodent models indicates that blood can contain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) infectivity (Brown et al. Transfusion 1998, 38:810-816), suggesting a potential risk for TSE transmission via proteins isolated from human plasma. Since methods that can reduce TSE infectivity are typically detrimental to protein function, infectivity must be removed to ensure the safety of these therapeutic proteins. Conventionally, the animal bioassay is used to detect infectivity; however, 7-12 months are required to complete a bioassay and it is not conducive to performing experimental replicates. The pathogenic form of the **prion** protein (PrPSc) can serve as a marker for TSE infectivity; therefore, we exploited this relationship and used a sensitive and robust Western blot assay to track PrPSc, and therefore infectivity, during the purification of plasma proteins. Several plasma protein purification steps used during the manufacture of factor VIII, immunoglobulins, alpha1-proteinase inhibitor, anti-thrombin, and albumin were performed on a miniaturized scale after spiking the appropriate, starting materials with a TSE-infected reagent. Resulting fractions were analyzed for PrPSc using a Western blot assay and for TSE infectivity using an animal bioassay. The detection ranges for PrPSc and infectivity were 0-5.3 logs and 1.1-8.9 log ID50 units, respectively. Clearance of PrPSc and infectivity ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 logs depending on the particular purification step. PrPSc partitioning paralleled TSE

infectivity regardless of the nature of the protein purification step, demonstrating the close relationship between PrPSc and TSE infectivity. By exploiting this association, the in vitro Western blot assay for PrPSc was valuable for estimating partitioning of TSE infectivity during plasma protein purification and for demonstrating the ability of these processes to reduce the risk of TSE transmission through blood protein products.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 11
AN 1997:344655 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799643858
TI Kinetics and mechanism of amyloid formation by the **prion** protein H1 peptide as determined by time-dependent ESR.
AU Lundberg, Karen M.; **Stenland, Chris J.**; Cohen, Fred E.; Prusiner, Stanley B.; Millhauser, Glenn L. [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Chem. and Biochem., Univ. Calif., Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
SO Chemistry and Biology (London), (1997) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 345-355. ISSN: 1074-5521.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 11 Aug 1997
Last Updated on STN: 11 Aug 1997
AB Background: Peptides derived from three of four putative u-helical regions of the **prion** protein (PrP) form amyloid in solution. These peptides serve as models for amyloidogenesis and for understanding the alpha helix fwdarw beta strand conformational change that is responsible for the development of disease. Kinetic studies of amyloid formation usually rely on the detection of fibrils. No study has yet explored the rate of monomer peptide uptake or the presence of nonfibrillar, intermediate species. We present a new electron spin resonance (ESR) method for probing the kinetics of amyloid formation. A spin label was covalently attached to a highly amyloidogenic peptide and kinetic trials were monitored by ESR. Results: Electron microscopy shows that the spin-labeled peptide forms amyloid, and ESR reveals the kinetic decay of free peptide monomer during amyloid formation. The combination of electron microscopy and ESR suggests that there are three kinetically relevant species: monomer peptide, amyloid and amorphous aggregate (peptide aggregates devoid of fibrils or other structures with long-range order). A rather surprising result is that amyloid formation requires the presence of this amorphous aggregate. This is particularly interesting because PrP-Sc, the form of PrP associated with scrapie, is often found as an aggregate and amyloid formation is not a necessary component of **prion** replication or pathogenesis. Conclusions: Kinetic analysis of the time-dependent data suggests a model whereby the amorphous aggregate has a previously unsuspected dual role: it releases monomer into solution and also provides initiation sites for fibril growth. These findings suggest that the beta-sheet-rich PrP-Sc may be stabilized by aggregation.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:139398 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598153698
TI Exploring **prion** kinetics and replication with a spin-labeled **prion** peptide fragment.
AU Lundberg, Karen M. [Reprint author]; **Stenland, Chris J.**; Millhauser, Glenn L.; Cohen, Fred E.
CS Univ. California, Dep. Chem. Biochem., Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
SO Biophysical Journal, (1995) Vol. 68, No. 2 PART 2, pp. A342. Meeting Info.: 39th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society. San Francisco, California, USA. February 12-16, 1995. CODEN: BIOJAU. ISSN: 0006-3495.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 1995

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=> s (prion? or TSE?)and immunoassay?
L5        2667 (PRION? OR TSE?) AND IMMUNOASSAY?

=> s l5 and (western blot?)
L6        1232 L5 AND (WESTERN BLOT?)

=> s l6 and label?
L7        1122 L6 AND LABEL?

=> s l7 and enzyme?
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L8        1098 L7 AND ENZYME?

=> s l8 and (proteinase K)
L9         124 L8 AND (PROTEINASE K)

=> s l9 and monoclonal
L10        111 L9 AND MONOCLONAL

=> d l10 and 3F4
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L10  ANSWER 1 OF 111  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2004:266686  CAPLUS
DN   140:268921
TI   Comparative molecular analysis of the abnormal prion protein in
     field scrapie cases and experimental bovine spongiform encephalopathy in
     sheep by use of western blotting and
     immunohistochemical methods
AU   Lezmi, Stephane; Martin, Stuart; Simon, Stephanie; Comoy, Emmanuel;
     Bencsik, Anna; Deslys, Jean-Philippe; Grassi, Jacques; Jeffrey, Martin;
     Baron, Thierry
CS   Unite Virologie-ATNC, Agence Francaise de Securite Sanitaire des Aliments,
     Lyon, 69364, Fr.
SO   Journal of Virology (2004), 78(7), 3654-3662
     CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PB   American Society for Microbiology
DT   Journal
LA   English
RE.CNT  50    THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> s l10 and 3F4
L11         22 L10 AND 3F4

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 22 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 22  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2005:105007  USPATFULL
TI     Rapid method of determining clearance of prion protein
IN     Cai, Kang, Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
       Stenland, Christopher J., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2005089943      A1   20050428
AI     US 2003-693734     A1   20031023 (10)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE, PLLC, P.O. BOX 7037, ATLANTA, GA,
       30357-0037, US
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CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 800
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides a rapid, sensitive **immunoassay** capable of detecting and quantitating pathogenic protein to a level of 3 to 5 logs. The preferred **immunoassay** utilized is a chemiluminescent endpoint for a **Western blot immunoassay**.
The invention has been successfully applied to track the clearance of pathogenic protein during production of proteins derived from plasma. It is particularly applicable and has been confirmed by bioassay to relate **TSE** infectivity to quantitative results on **prion** protein.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:63014 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005054051 A1 20050310
AI US 2004-922142 A1 20040820 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-832929, filed on 12 Apr 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17526
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:57477 USPATFULL
TI Models of **prion** disease
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Korth, Carsten, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005049395 A1 20050303
AI US 2004-875821 A1 20040623 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-895963, filed on 28 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6767712 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-318888, filed on 26 May 1999, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 1900 UNIVERSITY AVE, SUITE 200, EAST PALO ALTO, CA, 94303
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-22
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1397
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a novel PrP protein, and nucleic acids encoding this protein, where the PrP protein is characterized in vivo by 1) incomplete glycosylation relative to glycosylation of wild-type PrP.sup.C and 2) proper cellular localization, i.e. an ability to be

transported to the cell surface. This novel, under-glycosylated PrP, unlike its normal cellular counterpart, can easily be converted into a protease-resistant isoform by incubation with infectious **prions** . The invention further provides systems for the study of **prion** disorders and methods of using these systems, e.g. the study of the mechanical processes in progression of **prion**-mediated disease or the identification of new therapeutic agents for treatment of **prion**-mediated disorders. In such systems, protease-resistant under-glycosqvated PrP is generated de novo and can be detected by standard immunoblot techniques.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:16795 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein binding materials and methods of use
IN Carbonell, Ruben G., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Shen, Honglue, Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Gurgel, Patrick V., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
Wiltshire-Lyerly, Viterose, Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Hammond, David J., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Burton, Steven J., Little Eversden, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2005014196 A1 20050120
AI US 2004-817117 A1 20040402 (10)
PRAI US 2003-460474P 20030404 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ, KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP, 1100 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA, 30309
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1929
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Prion** protein binding materials and methods for using the binding materials to detect or remove a **prion** protein from a sample, such as a biological fluid or an environmental sample. The binding materials are capable of binding to one or more forms of **prion** protein including cellular **prion** protein (PrPc), infectious **prion** protein (PrPsc), recombinant **prion** protein (PrPr), and proteinase resistant **prion** protein (PrPres). **Prions** from various species, including humans and hamsters, are bound by the binding materials.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:292196 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein ligands and methods of use
IN Hammond, David J., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Lathrop, Julia T., Falls Church, VA, UNITED STATES
Cervenakova, Larisa, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Carbonell, Ruben G., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004229280 A1 20041118
AI US 2003-727335 A1 20031203 (10)
PRAI US 2002-430423P 20021203 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ, KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP, 1100 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA, 30309
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2859
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Ligands that bind to **prion** proteins and methods for using the ligands for detecting or removing a **prion** protein from a sample, such as a biological fluid or an environmental sample. The ligands are capable of binding to one or more forms of **prion** protein including cellular **prion** protein (PrPc), infectious **prion** protein (PrPsc), and recombinant **prion** protein (PrPr). **Prions** from various species, including humans and

hamsters, are bound by the ligands. Also provided is a method of treating or retarding the development of a **prion**-associated pathology in a subject

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:233296 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies For discrimination of **prions**
IN Zheng, Jian, Raritan, NJ, UNITED STATES
Alexander, Steve Stanley, Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004180367 A1 20040916
AI US 2003-740025 A1 20031218 (10)
PRAI US 2002-434627P 20021219 (60)
US 2003-446217P 20030210 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PHILIP S. JOHNSON, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1247
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In the present invention, we described the use of anti-DNA antibody for the detection of **prions** and diagnosis of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (**TSE**) diseases in animals and humans.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:221354 USPATFULL
TI ALBUMIN FUSION PROTEINS
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004171123 A1 20040902
AI US 2001-832929 A1 20010412 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17424
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:178363 USPATFULL
TI Method of preparing cow brain homogenate
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004137529 A1 20040715
US 6875577 B2 20050405
AI US 2003-742241 A1 20031218 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-47431, filed on 14 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6677125 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-754443, filed on 3 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6406864 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26967, filed on 20 Feb 1998,

GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977324
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1645
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:251654 USPATFULL
TI Pyridylpyrimidine derivatives as effective compounds against **prion** diseases
IN Stein-Gerlach, Matthias, Munich, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Salassidis, Konstadinos, Ehcing, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bacher, Gerald, Germering, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Muller, Stefan, Munich, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003176443 A1 20030918
AI US 2002-204041 A1 20020816 (10)
WO 2002-EP5420 20020516
PRAI EP 2001-111858 20010516
EP 2001-117113 20010713
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Leon R Yankwich, Yankwich & Associates, 201 Broadway, Cambridge, MA, 02139
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3218
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to pyridylpyrimidine derivatives of the general formula (I): ##STR1##

wherein R represents hydrogen or methyl and Z represents nitrogen containing functional groups, the use of the pyridylpyrimidine derivatives as pharmaceutically active agents, especially for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of **prion** infections and **prion** diseases, as well as compositions containing at least one pyridylpyrimidine derivative and/or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Furthermore, the present invention is directed to methods for preventing and/or treating **prion** infections and **prion** diseases using said pyridylpyrimidine derivatives. Human cellular protein kinases, phosphatases and cellular signal transduction molecules are disclosed as targets for detecting, preventing and/or treating **prion** infections and diseases, especially BSE, vCJD, or CJD which can be inhibited by the inventive pyridylpyrimidine derivatives.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:194529 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting pathogenic **prion** proteins by means of mass spectroscopy
IN Lengsfeld, Thomas, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003134340 A1 20030717
AI US 2003-345148 A1 20030116 (10)
PRAI DE 2002-10201777 20020117
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 433
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for detecting one or more pathogenic **prion** proteins in a sample, which can be of a body fluid of human or animal origin, and which contains a PrP protein that assumes a natural, nonpathogenic conformation, PrP.sup.C, and a pathogenic conformation, termed PrP.sup.Sc, is described. The method can comprise: providing a sample suspected of containing the pathogenic form of at least one **prion** protein; exposing the sample to a chemical agent under conditions where the chemical agent and the **prion** protein or proteins react to form at least one covalent bond involving the **prion** protein or proteins; and mass-spectroscopically analyzing the resulting **prion** protein or proteins to detect the presence of the pathogenic form of the **prion** protein or proteins; wherein at least one additional peak is observed in the mass spectrum when the pathogenic form of a **prion** protein is present.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:134009 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies for specifically detecting pathogenic **prions** of human origin, and detection methods carried out using these antibodies
IN Vey, Martin, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Lang, Wiegand, Coelbe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Groener, Albrecht, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bellon, Anne, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003092094 A1 20030515
AI US 2002-273282 A1 20021018 (10)
PRAI DE 2001-152677 20011019
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Antibodies for specifically detecting pathogenic **prions** of human origin, and methods for detecting pathogenic **prions**, are described. In particular, a conformation-dependent **immunoassay** method for detecting pathogenic **prion** proteins in a sample of a body fluid, containing a PrP protein, which contains a first, natural, non-pathological conformation, i.e. PrP.sup.c, and a second, pathological conformation, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc, is described, in which method the **prion** proteins differ in their binding affinity for **monoclonal** antibodies which bind specifically to **prion** proteins of human origin, with the detection method comprising the following steps:

a) adding one of the abovementioned **monoclonal** antibodies, which is fixed to a solid support and which exhibits a higher affinity for the first **prion** protein conformation, to the first portion of the sample, and determining this first concentration;

b) treating the second portion of the sample in order to increase the binding affinity of the second conformation of the **prion** protein for the **monoclonal** antibody;

c) adding the **monoclonal** antibody to the treated second portion of the sample to be investigated, in order to determine the second concentration;

d) comparing the first **prion** protein concentration with the second **prion** protein concentration in order to ascertain the presence of the pathogenic **prion** protein conformation.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:33306 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalophathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Pullman, WA, United States
Knowles, Donald P., Pullman, WA, United States
Baszler, Timothy V., Moscow, ID, United States
Parish, Steven M., Pullman, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6514707 B1 20030204
AI US 2000-687672 20001012 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-950271, filed on 14 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6165784
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Navarro, Mark
LREP Connor, Margaret A., Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 883
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**), including preclinical detection of infected live animals, and postmortem detection methods, are described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to a non-invasive diagnostic assay using third eyelid-associated lymphoid tissue. In another aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of PrP-Sc protein in fixed or frozen treated tissue.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:227919 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002123072 A1 20020905
US 6677125 B2 20040113
AI US 2002-47431 A1 20020114 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-754443, filed on 3 Jan 2001, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26967, filed on 20 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977324
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1643
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of

a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:8938 USPATFULL
TI Models of **prion** disease
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Korth, Carsten, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002004938 A1 20020110
US 6767712 B2 20040727
AI US 2001-895963 A1 20010628 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-318888, filed on 26 May 1999, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS, LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1413
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a novel PrP protein, and nucleic acids encoding this protein, where the PrP protein is characterized in vivo by 1) incomplete glycosylation relative to glycosylation of wild-type PrP.sup.C and 2) proper cellular localization, i.e. an ability to be transported to the cell surface. This novel, under-glycosylated PrP, unlike its normal cellular counterpart, can easily be converted into a protease-resistant isoform by incubation with infectious **prions** . The invention further provides systems for the study of **prion** disorders and methods of using these systems, e.g. the study of the mechanical processes in progression of **prion**-mediated disease or the identification of new therapeutic agents for treatment of **prion**-mediated disorders. In such systems, protease-resistant under-glycosylated PrP is generated de novo and can be detected by standard immunoblot techniques.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:3842 USPATFULL
TI Assay for specific strains of multiple disease related conformations of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, UNITED STATES
Cohen, Fred E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002001817 A1 20020103
US 6617119 B2 20030909
AI US 2001-901865 A1 20010709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025

CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Assay methodology of the invention allows for: (1) determining if a sample contains a conformation of a protein which is associated with disease and the concentration and amount of such if present; (2) determining the amount of protease resistant disease related protein in a sample and by subtracting that amount from the total amount of disease related protein present determining the amount of protease sensitive disease protein in the sample; and (3) determining the strain and incubation time of a disease related protein by (i) relating the relative amounts of protease resistant and protease sensitive protein to known strains to thereby determine the strain; and (ii) plotting the concentration of protease sensitive protein on a graph of incubation time versus concentration of protease sensitive protein for known strains to predict the incubation time of an unknown strain of pathogenic protein in a sample.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:134006 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001014455 A1 20010816
US 6406864 B2 20020618
AI US 2001-754443 A1 20010103 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1618
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.SC is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:112058 USPATFULL
TI **Monoclonal** antibodies and antibody cocktail for detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Albion, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6261790 B1 20010717
AI US 1999-353348 19990715 (9)
DT Utility

FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Connor, Margaret A., Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 954
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**) are described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of **prion** proteins and use of the antibodies in **immunoassays** to detect PrP-Sc, in fixed or unfixed tissue, as an indication of the presence of **TSE** infection. In another aspect, the invention is directed to a **monoclonal** antibody cocktail having the **monoclonal** antibody in combination with a second **monoclonal** antibody which specifically binds to a second conserved epitope of **prion** proteins. One or both **monoclonal** antibodies of the cocktail can recognize epitopes found in all mammalian species in which a natural **TSE** has been reported and in a number of closely related species. Thus, the antibody cocktail provides high sensitivity, defined specificity, and broad reactivity to PrP proteins in spite of interspecies and intraspecies variation of species such as ruminant livestock, cats, mink, humans, and non-human primates.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:88925 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001001061 A1 20010510
AI US 2000-731419 A1 20001205 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2288
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc or the β-sheet form of βA4) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a **labeled** antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g., 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the **labeled** antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with **labeled** antibody. The level of **labeled** antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the disease related conformation of the protein was present in the sample. The method can also determine the concentration of the disease related conformation and the particular strain present.

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:51789 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6214565 B1 20010410
AI US 1998-169574 19981009 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Bozicevic, Karl, DeVore, Dianna L.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1675
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:174412 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies for the detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Albion, WA, United States
Knowles, Donald P., Pullman, WA, United States
Baszler, Timothy V., Moscow, ID, United States
Parish, Steven M., Pullman, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6165784 20001226
AI US 1997-950271 19971014 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Navarro, Albert
LREP Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D., Connor, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 843
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**), including preclinical detection of infected live animals, and postmortem detection methods, are described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to a non-invasive diagnostic assay using third eyelid-associated lymphoid tissue. In another aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of PrP-Sc protein in fixed or frozen treated tissue.

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:13000 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein standard and method of making same

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6020537 20000201
AI US 1998-199523 19981125 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-935363, filed on 22 Sep 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-692892, filed on 30 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792901 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-521992, filed on 31 Aug 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5908969 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-509261, filed on 31 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5763740 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-242188, filed on 13 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565186
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campell, Bruce R.; Assistant Examiner: Baker, Anne-Marie
LREP DeVore, Dianna L.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1796
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides **prion** protein standards for use as reference materials for **prion** detection. The standard may be species specific, i.e. the standard is comprised of a preparation for detection of a single strain **prion** or it may be prepared to allow detection of multiple **prion** strains simultaneously. The invention also provides methods of preparing the **prion** protein standards using a group of non-human host mammals which have their genome manipulated with respect to genetic material related to a PrP gene such that the mammals are susceptible to infection with a **prion** which generally only infects an animal which is genetically diverse from the host.

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:43389 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5891641 19990406
AI US 1997-804536 19970221 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodward, Michael P.; Assistant Examiner: Zeman, Mary K.
LREP Bozicevic, KarlBozicevic & Reed LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1990
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a **labelled** antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g, 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the **labelled** antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with **labelled** antibody. The level of **labelled** antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an

indication of whether the diseased related conformation of the protein was present in the sample.

=> d bib ab l10 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 111 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 111 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:266686 CAPLUS
DN 140:268921
TI Comparative molecular analysis of the abnormal **prion** protein in field scrapie cases and experimental bovine spongiform encephalopathy in sheep by use of **western blotting** and immunohistochemical methods
AU Lezmi, Stephane; Martin, Stuart; Simon, Stephanie; Comoy, Emmanuel; Bencsik, Anna; Deslys, Jean-Philippe; Grassi, Jacques; Jeffrey, Martin; Baron, Thierry
CS Unite Virologie-ATNC, Agence Francaise de Securite Sanitaire des Aliments, Lyon, 69364, Fr.
SO Journal of Virology (2004), 78(7), 3654-3662
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Since the appearance of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle and its linkage with the human variant of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, the possible spread of this agent to sheep flocks has been of concern as a potential new source of contamination. Mol. anal. of the protease cleavage of the abnormal **prion** protein (PrP), by **Western blotting** (PrPres) or by immunohistochem. methods (PrPd), has shown some potential to distinguish BSE and scrapie in sheep. Using a newly developed ELISA, the authors identified 18 infected sheep in which PrPres showed an increased sensitivity to **proteinase K** digestion. When analyzed by **Western blotting**, two of them showed a low mol. mass of unglycosylated PrPres as found in BSE-infected sheep, in contrast to other naturally infected sheep. A decrease of the **labeling** by P4 **monoclonal** antibody, which recognizes an epitope close to the protease cleavage site, was also found by **Western blotting** in the former two samples, but this was less marked than in BSE-infected sheep. These two samples, and all of the other natural scrapie cases studied, were clearly distinguishable from those from sheep inoculated with the BSE agent from either French or British cattle by immunohistochem. anal. of PrPd **labeling** in the brain and lymphoid tissues. Final characterization of the strain involved in these samples will require anal. of the features of the disease following infection of mice, but the authors' data already emphasize the need to use the different available methods to define the mol. properties of abnormal PrP and its possible similarities with the BSE agent.
RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 111 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:872319 CAPLUS
DN 139:347738
TI Preparation of avian antibodies to mammalian **prions**, **immunoassay** and test kit for the diagnosis of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
IN Lusky, Klaus; Doberschuetz, Klaus-Dieter; Henklein, Peter; Schade, Ruediger; Fischer, Lothar; Sasse, Mirko
PA Universitaetsklinikum Charite Medizinische Fakultaet der Humboldt-Universitaet Akademische Verwaltung - Forschung, Germany; Institut fuer Veterinaer-Pharmakologie und Toxikologie GmbH
SO Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10219298	A1	20031106	DE 2002-10219298	20020425
PRAI	DE 2002-10219298		20020425		

AB The invention concerns chicken antibodies, preferably **monoclonal** vitelline antibodies against mammalian **prions** or their fragments in physiol. and pathogenic stage, as well as against their relevant peptide sequences; further the invention concerns an ELISA test and test kit. Chicken are immunized with one of three peptides or their combination; **monoclonal** antibodies are isolated from egg yolk or blood. Lymphocytes can be immortalized by fusion with B-cells; **monoclonal** antibodies are then produced in hybridoma cell cultures. A test kit contains the avian **monoclonal** antibodies, buffers for homogenization, cytolysis reagent, **proteinase K** for **prion** protein digestion, digestion buffer, **enzyme-labeled** anti-chicken secondary antibodies, color reagent, stop reagent and sample buffer. The test kit can be used in conjunction with **Western blot** and immunochromatog.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:167671 USPATFULL
TI Neisserial antigens
IN Scarlato, Vincenzo, Siena, ITALY
Masignani, Vega, Siena, ITALY
Rappuoli, Rino, Siena, ITALY
Pizza, Mariagrazia, Siena, ITALY
Grandi, Guido, Siena, ITALY
PA Chiron S.r.l., Siena, ITALY (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6914131 B1 20050705
AI US 1999-303518 19990430 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-IB1665, filed on 9 Oct 1998, PENDING
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.; Assistant Examiner: Zhou, Shubo (Joe)
LREP Robins, Roberta L., Harbin, Alisa A., Blackburn, Robert P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 61 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 31243
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides proteins from Neisseria meningitidis (strains A & B) and from Neisseria gonorrhoeae, including amino acid sequences, the corresponding nucleotide sequences, expression data, and serological data. The proteins are useful antigens for vaccines, immunogenic compositions, and/or diagnostics.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:144275 USPATFULL
TI Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome combining mutations and optionally repeating
IN Short, Jay M, Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
Fu, Pengcheng, Lowrey Avenue, HI, UNITED STATES
Wei, Jing, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Levin, Michael, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Latterich, Martin, Montellano Terrace, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005124010 A1 20050609
AI US 2003-398271 A1 20011001 (10)
WO 2001-US31004 20011001
PRAI US 2003-9677584 20000930
US 2003-279702P 20010328 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 12390 EL CAMINO REAL, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130-2081, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 179
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 31 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 31291
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to the field of cellular and whole organism engineering. Specifically, this invention relates to a cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening method for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are diffenentially activatable.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:137996 USPATFULL
TI **Prion**-specific peptide reagents
IN Michelitsch, Melissa D., Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES
Hu, Celine Y-H., Tiburon, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005118645 A1 20050602
AI US 2004-917646 A1 20040813 (10)
PRAI US 2003-494962P 20030813 (60)
US 2004-570368P 20040512 (60)
US 2004-586509P 20040709 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Chiron Corporation, Intellectual Property - R440, P.O. Box 8097, Emeryville, CA, 94662-8097, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4670
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Peptide reagents that interact preferentially with the PrP.sup.sc form of the **prion** protein are described. Methods of using the reagents or antibodies to the reagents for detection, diagnosis, purification, therapy and prophylaxis for **prions** and **prion**-associated diseases are also described.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:133947 USPATFULL
TI Induction of apoptic or cytotoxic gene expression by adenoviral mediated gene codelivery
IN McDonnell, Timothy J., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Swisher, Stephen G., Fresno, TX, UNITED STATES
Fang, Bingliang, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Bruckheimer, Elizabeth M., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Sarkiss, Mona G., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Ji, Lin, SugarLand, TX, UNITED STATES
Roth, Jack A., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6899870 B1 20050531
AI US 1999-266465 19990311 (9)
PRAI US 1998-77541P 19980311 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3999
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention generally relates to viral vectors and their use as expression vectors for transforming human cells, both in vitro and in vivo. More particularly, the present invention relates to adenoviral vectors containing propapoptotic genes and their use in cancer therapy.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:117724 USPATFULL

TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005100991 A1 20050512
AI US 2004-932104 A1 20040902 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-833118, filed on 12 Apr 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20001-4413, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 15444
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:112372 USPATFULL
TI Full-length human cDNAs encoding potentially secreted proteins
IN Dumas Milne Edwards, Jean-Baptiste, Paris, FRANCE
Bougueleret, Lydie, Petit Lancy, SWITZERLAND
Jobert, Severin, Paris, FRANCE
PI US 2005096458 A1 20050505
AI US 2003-643836 A1 20030819 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-731872, filed on 7 Dec 2000, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1999-169629P 19991208 (60)
US 2000-187470P 20000306 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SALIWANCHIK LLOYD & SALIWANCHIK, A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION, PO BOX 142950, GAINESVILLE, FL, 32614-2950, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 28075
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention concerns GENSET polynucleotides and polypeptides. Such GENSET products may be used as reagents in forensic analyses, as chromosome markers, as tissue/cell/organelle-specific markers, in the production of expression vectors. In addition, they may be used in screening and diagnosis assays for abnormal GENSET expression and/or biological activity and for screening compounds that may be used in the treatment of GENSET-related disorders.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:105007 USPATFULL
TI Rapid method of determining clearance of **prion** protein
IN Cai, Kang, Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Stenland, Christopher J., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005089943 A1 20050428
AI US 2003-693734 A1 20031023 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE, PLLC, P.O. BOX 7037, ATLANTA, GA, 30357-0037, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 800
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides a rapid, sensitive **immunoassay** capable of detecting and quantitating pathogenic protein to a level of 3 to 5 logs. The preferred **immunoassay** utilized is a chemiluminescent endpoint for a **Western blot immunoassay**. The invention has been successfully applied to track the clearance of pathogenic protein during production of proteins derived from plasma. It is particularly applicable and has been confirmed by bioassay to relate **TSE** infectivity to quantitative results on **prion** protein.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:87328 USPATFULL
TI Methods for using chemokine teck
IN Wang, Wei, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Gish, Kurt C., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Schall, Thomas J., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Vicari, Alain, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Zlotnik, Albert, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005074790 A1 20050407
AI US 2004-759860 A1 20040116 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-39659, filed on 3 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6723520 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-887977, filed on 3 Jul 1997, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1996-21664P 19960705 (60)
US 1996-28329P 19961011 (60)
US 1997-48593P 19970604 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT (K-6-1, 1990), 2000 GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NJ, 07033-0530
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4111
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel chemokines from mammals, reagents related thereto including purified proteins, specific antibodies, and nucleic acids encoding said chemokines. Chemokine receptors are also provided. Methods of using said reagents and diagnostic kits are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:87301 USPATFULL
TI Denaturat stable and/or protease resistant, chaperone-like oligomeric proteins, polynucleotides encoding same and their uses
IN Wang, Wangxia, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Pelah, Dan, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Alegrand, Tal, Gedera, ISRAEL
Shoseyov, Oded, Yossef, ISRAEL
Altman, Arie, Rehovot, ISRAEL
PI US 2005074763 A1 20050407
AI US 2003-468841 A1 20030903 (10)
WO 2002-IL174 20020305
PRAI US 2001-272771P 20010305 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Anthony Castorina, G E Ehrlich, Suite 207, 2001Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 113
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3299
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel denaturant-stable, protease resistant, homo-oligomeric proteins, also referred to herein as stable proteins (SPs), having chaperone-like activity; methods of production and purification of SPs; nucleic acids

encoding SPs; methods of isolating nucleic acids encoding SPs; antibodies recognizing SPs; the use of SPs for stabilizing, refolding, repairing, preventing aggregation and de-aggregating macromolecules such as proteins; fusion proteins including SPs; nucleic acid constructs encoding the fusion proteins; and their uses in a variety of methods and applications.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:82246 USPATFULL
TI Antagonistic anti-htnfsf13b human antibodies
IN Gelfanova, Valentina Pavlovna, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Hale, John Edward, Fishers, IN, UNITED STATES
Kikly, Kristine Kay, Fortville, IN, UNITED STATES
Rathnachalam, Rahakrishnan, Carmel, IN, UNITED STATES
Witcher, Derrick Ryan, Fishers, IN, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005070694 A1 20050331
AI US 2004-484790 A1 20040122 (10)
WO 2002-US21842 20020815
PRAI US 2001-60312808 20010816
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, PATENT DIVISION, P.O. BOX 6288, INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46206-6288
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1781
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Human **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind to TNFSF13b polypeptides are disclosed. These antibodies have high affinity for hTNFSF13b (e.g., K.sub.D=10.sup.-8 M or less), a slow off rate for TNFSF13b dissociation (e.g., K.sub.off=10.sup.-3 sec.sub.-1 or less) and neutralize TNFSF13b activity in vitro and in vivo. The antibodies of the invention are useful in one embodiment for inhibiting TNFSF13b activity in a human subject suffering from a disorder in which hTNFSF13b activity is detrimental. Nucleic acids encoding the antibodies of the present invention, as well as, vectors and host cells for expressing them are also encompassed by the invention.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:81469 USPATFULL
TI Proteome epitope tags and methods of use thereof in protein modification analysis
IN Lee, Frank D., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
Meng, Xun, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Afeyan, Noubar B., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
PA engeneOS, Inc., Waltham, MA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005069911 A1 20050331
AI US 2004-773032 A1 20040205 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-712425, filed on 13 Nov 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-436549, filed on 12 May 2003, PENDING
PRAI US 2002-379626P 20020510 (60)
US 2002-393197P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393233P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393235P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393211P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393223P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393280P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393137P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-430948P 20021204 (60)
US 2002-433319P 20021213 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624
CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 12020
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods for reliably detecting the presence of proteins, including proteins with various post-translational modifications (phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation, acetylation, etc.) in a sample by the use of one or more capture agents that recognize and interact with recognition sequences uniquely characteristic of a protein or a set of proteins (Proteome Epitope Tags, or PETs) in the sample. Arrays comprising these capture agents or PETs are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:63800 USPATFULL
TI Intraflagellar transport
IN Witman, George B., Grafton, MA, UNITED STATES
Pazour, Gregory J., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rosenbaum, Joel L., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Cole, Douglas G., Pullman, WA, UNITED STATES
PA University of Massachusetts, a Massachusetts corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005054842 A1 20050310
AI US 2004-839016 A1 20040505 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-866582, filed on 24 May 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-206923P 20000524 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7679
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to various intraflagellar transport (IFT) polypeptides and the nucleic acids that encode them. The new IFT particle polypeptides and nucleic acids can be used in a variety of diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:63014 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005054051 A1 20050310
AI US 2004-922142 A1 20040820 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-832929, filed on 12 Apr 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17526
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:57477 USPATFULL
TI Models of **prion** disease

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Korth, Carsten, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2005049395 A1 20050303
AI US 2004-875821 A1 20040623 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-895963, filed on 28 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6767712 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-318888, filed on 26 May 1999, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 1900 UNIVERSITY AVE, SUITE 200, EAST PALO ALTO, CA, 94303
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-22
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1397
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a novel PrP protein, and nucleic acids encoding this protein, where the PrP protein is characterized in vivo by 1) incomplete glycosylation relative to glycosylation of wild-type PrP.sup.C and 2) proper cellular localization, i.e. an ability to be transported to the cell surface. This novel, under-glycosylated PrP, unlike its normal cellular counterpart, can easily be converted into a protease-resistant isoform by incubation with infectious **prions** . The invention further provides systems for the study of **prion** disorders and methods of using these systems, e.g. the study of the mechanical processes in progression of **prion**-mediated disease or the identification of new therapeutic agents for treatment of **prion**-mediated disorders. In such systems, protease-resistant under-glycosqvated PrP is generated de novo and can be detected by standard immunoblot techniques.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:56667 USPATFULL
TI Method for the detection of **prion** diseases
IN Cornelis Schreuder, Bram Edward, Lelystad, NETHERLANDS
Van Keulen, Lucius Johannes Mattheus, Bunnik, NETHERLANDS
Wilhelmina Vromans, Maria Elisabeth, Lelystad, NETHERLANDS
Maria Langeveld, Johannes Pieter, Harderwijk, NETHERLANDS
Smits, Marinus Adrianus, Harderwijk, NETHERLANDS
PI US 2005048582 A1 20050303
AI US 2004-949880 A1 20040924 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-155794, filed on 20 May 1999, PENDING
PRAI EP 1996-200917 19960403
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TRASK BRITT, P.O. BOX 2550, SALT LAKE CITY, UT, 84110
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 919
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods for the detection of **prion** diseases, such as scrapie of sheep, bovine spongiform encephalopathy of cattle, Creutzfeld-Jacob disease of man, whereby aberrant proteins or **prion** proteins are detected in tissues which can be sampled from live animals.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:49894 USPATFULL
TI Diagnosis and management of infection caused by chlamydia
IN Mitchell, William M., Nashville, TN, UNITED STATES
Stratton, Charles W., Nashville, TN, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005042690 A1 20050224
AI US 2004-873768 A1 20040622 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-709201, filed on 8 Nov 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6838552 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-25521, filed on 18 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-911593,

filed on 14 Aug 1997, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1996-23921P 19960814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP CLARK & ELBING LLP, 101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: CLM-01-67
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3160
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a unique approach for the diagnosis and management of infections by Chlamydia species, particularly C. pneumoniae. The invention is based, in part, upon the discovery that a combination of agents directed toward the various stages of the chlamydial life cycle is effective in substantially reducing infection. Products comprising combination of antichlamydial agents, novel compositions and pharmaceutical packs are also described.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:43296 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005037022 A1 20050217
AI US 2004-816042 A1 20040402 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US31794, filed on 4 Oct 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-327281P 20011005 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT., 14200 SHADY GROVE ROAD, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17090
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:32787 USPATFULL
TI Alpha-hemoglobin stabilizing protein transgenic mouse and methods of use thereof
IN Weiss, Mitchell, Wynnewood, PA, UNITED STATES
Blobel, Gerd, Merion, PA, UNITED STATES
Kong, Yi, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005028229 A1 20050203
AI US 2004-824448 A1 20040414 (10)
PRAI US 2003-462771P 20030414 (60)
US 2003-477991P 20030612 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DANN, DORFMAN, HERRELL & SKILLMAN, 1601 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2400, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2307
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2367
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A transgenic non-human animal with alterations in the Alpha Hemoglobin

Stabilizing Protein (AHSP) gene is prepared by introduction of a gene encoding an altered Alpha Hemoglobin Stabilizing Protein (AHSP) protein into a host non-human animal. Methods for using transgenic mice so generated to screen for agents that effect Alpha Hemoglobin Stabilizing Protein (AHSP)'s hemoglobin binding activity are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:16795 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein binding materials and methods of use
IN Carbonell, Ruben G., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Shen, Honglue, Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Gurgel, Patrick V., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
Wiltshire-Lyerly, Viterose, Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Hammond, David J., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Burton, Steven J., Little Eversden, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2005014196 A1 20050120
AI US 2004-817117 A1 20040402 (10)
PRAI US 2003-460474P 20030404 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ, KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP, 1100 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA, 30309
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1929
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Prion** protein binding materials and methods for using the binding materials to detect or remove a **prion** protein from a sample, such as a biological fluid or an environmental sample. The binding materials are capable of binding to one or more forms of **prion** protein including cellular **prion** protein (PrPc), infectious **prion** protein (PrPsc), recombinant **prion** protein (PrPr), and proteinase resistant **prion** protein (PrPres). **Prions** from various species, including humans and hamsters, are bound by the binding materials.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:10897 USPATFULL
TI Genes and polymorphisms on chromosome 10 associated with Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases
IN Becker, Kenneth David, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Velicelebi, Gonul, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Elliott, Kathryn J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Xin, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Tanzi, Rudolph E., Hull, MA, UNITED STATES
Bertram, Lars, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Saunders, Aleister J., Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
Mullin, Kristina M., Weymouth, MA, UNITED STATES
Sampson, Andrew Joseph, Oakwood, OH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2005009031 A1 20050113
AI US 2003-600009 A1 20030618 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-282174, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US34679, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-339525P 20011025 (60)
US 2001-338010P 20011108 (60)
US 2001-336929P 20011108 (60)
US 2001-338363P 20011109 (60)
US 2001-337052P 20011204 (60)
US 2002-368919P 20020328 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 12390 EL CAMINO REAL, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130-2081
CLMN Number of Claims: 242
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 113 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 15528

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Isolated nucleic acid molecules containing polymorphisms in genes involved in neurodegenerative diseases are provided. Probes, primers, kits and methods for detection of polymorphisms in genes involved in neurodegenerative disease are provided. Methods based on detecting such polymorphisms for prognosticating, determining the occurrence, profiling drug response and drug discovery are also provided. Methods of screening for agents that modulate expression and/or activity of genes involved in neurodegenerative diseases, and of screening for agents that modulate a biological event characteristic of a neurodegenerative disease are further provided.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2005:534 USPATFULL
TI Diagnosis and management of infection caused by Chlamydia
IN Mitchell, William M., Nashville, TN, United States
Stratton, Charles W., Nashville, TN, United States
PA Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6838552 B1 20050104
AI US 2000-709201 20001108 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-25521, filed on 18 Feb 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-911593, filed on 14 Aug 1997, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Duffy, Patricia A.; Assistant Examiner: Hines, Ja-Na
LREP Clark & Elbing LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2918
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a unique approach for the diagnosis and management of infections by Chlamydia species, particularly C. pneumoniae. The invention is based, in part, upon the discovery that a combination of agents directed toward the various stages of the chlamydial life cycle is effective in substantially reducing infection. Products comprising combination of antichlamydial agents, novel compositions and pharmaceutical packs are also described.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:307835 USPATFULL
TI Method
IN Fisher, Elizabeth Mary Claire, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Lloyd, Sarah Elizabeth, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Collinge, John, Queen Square, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2004242511 A1 20041202
AI US 2004-470014 A1 20040122 (10)
WO 2002-GB256 20020122
PRAI GB 2001-1763 20010123
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3578
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method for the detection of **prions** in a sample comprising the steps of contacting one or more test animals with the sample; incubating the test animals; monitoring the test animals for adverse effects or death; and optionally performing a biopsy on the test animals that display adverse effects or death for evidence of **prions**; wherein the test animals have **prion** incubation times of 196 days or less.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:292196 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein ligands and methods of use
IN Hammond, David J., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Lathrop, Julia T., Falls Church, VA, UNITED STATES
Cervenakova, Larisa, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Carbonell, Ruben G., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004229280 A1 20041118
AI US 2003-727335 A1 20031203 (10)
PRAI US 2002-430423P 20021203 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ, KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP, 1100 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA, 30309
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2859
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Ligands that bind to **prion** proteins and methods for using the ligands for detecting or removing a **prion** protein from a sample, such as a biological fluid or an environmental sample. The ligands are capable of binding to one or more forms of **prion** protein including cellular **prion** protein (PrPc), infectious **prion** protein (PrPsc), and recombinant **prion** protein (PrPr). **Prions** from various species, including humans and hamsters, are bound by the ligands. Also provided is a method of treating or retarding the development of a **prion**-associated pathology in a subject

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:260604 USPATFULL
TI Brain-associated inhibitor of tissue-type plasminogen activator
IN Hastings, Gregg A., Westlake Village, CA, UNITED STATES
Coleman, Timothy A., Derwood, MD, UNITED STATES
Dillon, Patrick J., Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Lawrence, Daniel A., Derwood, MD, UNITED STATES
Sandkvist, Maria, Derwood, MD, UNITED STATES
Yepes, Manuel, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Wong, Michael K. K., East Amhurst, NY, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)
The American Red Cross, Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004203101 A1 20041014
AI US 2004-752041 A1 20040107 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-987021, filed on 13 Nov 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-957485, filed on 21 Sep 2001, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-521664, filed on 8 Mar 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-722292, filed on 28 Nov 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6541452 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-348817, filed on 8 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191260 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-948997, filed on 10 Oct 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6008020 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-355208, filed on 31 Jan 2003, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2001-957485, filed on 21 Sep 2001, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-521664, filed on 8 Mar 2000, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-247971P 20001114 (60)
US 1999-123704P 19990310 (60)
US 1996-28117P 19961011 (60)
US 1999-123704P 19990310 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT., 14200 SHADY GROVE ROAD, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 10699
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel BAIT protein which is a member

of serpin superfamily which is expressed primarily in brain tissue. In particular, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding the human and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of BAIT activity. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting nervous system-related disorders and therapeutic methods for treating nervous system-related disorders. Additionally, the present invention is related to methods of treating patients with BAIT polynucleotides or polypeptides, wherein said patients have had seizures or epilepsy.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:254267 USPATFULL
TI Methods and apparatus for biomolecule detection, identification, quantification and/or sequencing
IN Hassibi, Arjang, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Hassibi, Babek, San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Ghazvini, Siavash, Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004197793 A1 20041007
AI US 2003-627557 A1 20030724 (10)
PRAI US 2002-407412P 20020830 (60)
US 2002-422439P 20021029 (60)
US 2002-435924P 20021220 (60)
US 2002-435934P 20021220 (60)
US 2003-440670P 20030115 (60)
US 2003-451107P 20030227 (60)
US 2003-470347P 20030513 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1030
CLMN Number of Claims: 63
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 30 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3586
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns methods, compositions and apparatus for detecting. Identifying, quantifying and/or sequencing target biomolecules, such as nucleic acids or proteins. Where the target biomolecule is not a nucleic acid, the target or a ligand that binds to the target may be tagged with an oligonucleotide or nucleic acid. The presence of target molecules in samples may be detected by a variety of enzymatic processes that generate a detectable product, such as pyrophosphate (PPi) or ATP. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the product is detected by a bioluminescence regenerative cycle (BRC), utilizing luciferase mediated bioluminescence. In other preferred embodiments, thermostable **enzymes** may be used in either isothermal or cyclic thermal reactions, such as terminal transferase activity or nucleic acid polymerization, to generate PPi. Apparatus and compositions for biomolecule analysis are also disclosed. Methods for analysis of generated data are also disclosed herein.

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:233309 USPATFULL
TI Proteome epitope tags and methods of use thereof in protein modification analysis
IN Lee, Frank D., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
Meng, Xun, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Livingston, David, Barrington, RI, UNITED STATES
PA engeneOS, Inc., Waltham, MA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004180380 A1 20040916
AI US 2003-712425 A1 20031113 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-436549, filed on 12 May 2003, PENDING
PRAI US 2002-379626P 20020510 (60)
US 2002-393137P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393233P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393235P 20020701 (60)

US 2002-393211P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393223P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393280P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393197P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-430948P 20021204 (60)
US 2002-433319P 20021213 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624
CLMN Number of Claims: 125
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 11815
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods for reliably detecting the presence of proteins, especially proteins with various post-translational modifications (phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation, acetylation, etc.) in a sample by the use of one or more capture agents that recognize and interact with recognition sequences uniquely characteristic of a set of proteins (Proteome Epitope Tags, or PETs) in the sample. Arrays comprising these capture agents or PETs are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:233296 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies For discrimination of **prions**
IN Zheng, Jian, Raritan, NJ, UNITED STATES
Alexander, Steve Stanley, Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004180367 A1 20040916
AI US 2003-740025 A1 20031218 (10)
PRAI US 2002-434627P 20021219 (60)
US 2003-446217P 20030210 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PHILIP S. JOHNSON, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1247
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In the present invention, we described the use of anti-DNA antibody for the detection of **prions** and diagnosis of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (**TSE**) diseases in animals and humans.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:221354 USPATFULL
TI ALBUMIN FUSION PROTEINS
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004171123 A1 20040902
AI US 2001-832929 A1 20010412 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17424
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising

albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:205798 USPATFULL
TI Method for diagnosing **TSE**-induced changes in tissues using infrared spectroscopy
IN Naumann, Dieter, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kneipp, Janina, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Baldauf, Elizabeth, Dallgow, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Lasch, Peter, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Beekes, Michael, Dallgow, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PA Robert-Koch-Institut, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6777241 B1 20040817
WO 2000072007 20001130
AI US 2002-9226 20020306 (10)
WO 2000-DE1404 20000305
PRAI DE 1999-19923811 19990520
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Gakh, Yelena G.
LREP Webb Ziesenheim Logsdon Orkin & Hanson, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 561
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for diagnosing **TSE**-induced pathologic changes in tissues including the steps of: (a) directing infrared radiation to a tissue sample with pathologic changes caused by **TSE**, recording its spectral characteristics after irradiation and (b) comparing and classifying the infrared spectra thus obtained with a reference database containing infrared spectra of **TSE**-infected tissues and non-infected tissues.

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:178411 USPATFULL
TI Chemokine TECK polypeptides
IN Wang, Wei, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Gish, Kurt C., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Schall, Thomas J., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Vicari, Alain, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Zlotnik, Albert, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004137578 A1 20040715
AI US 2004-754071 A1 20040109 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-39659, filed on 3 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6723520 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-887977, filed on 3 Jul 1997, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1996-21664P 19960705 (60)
US 1996-28329P 19961011 (60)
US 1997-48593P 19970604 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT (K-6-1, 1990), 2000 GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NJ, 07033-0530
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4080
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel chemokines from mammals, reagents related thereto including purified proteins, specific antibodies, and nucleic acids encoding said chemokines. Chemokine receptors are also provided. Methods of using said reagents and diagnostic kits are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:178363 USPATFULL
TI Method of preparing cow brain homogenate
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004137529 A1 20040715
US 6875577 B2 20050405
AI US 2003-742241 A1 20031218 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-47431, filed on 14 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6677125 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-754443, filed on 3 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6406864 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26967, filed on 20 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977324
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1645
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:171948 USPATFULL
TI Method
IN Enari, Masato, Chuo-ku, JAPAN
Flechsig, Eckhard, Versbacher, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Collinge, John, Queen, UNITED KINGDOM
Weismann, Charles, London, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2004132109 A1 20040708
AI US 2004-470022 A1 20040109 (10)
WO 2002-GB257 20020122
PRAI GB 2001-1762 20010123
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3141
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods for determining the presence of **prions** in a tissue/organ or fluid therefrom; said method comprising the steps of: contacting the tissue/organ with one or more devices, wherein said devices are capable of binding **prions**; removing said devices from contact with said tissue/organ; determining if said devices are binding **prions** wherein the device is contacted with the tissue/organ for 120 minutes.

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:165405 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting **tse**-induced modifications in the human and animal body
IN Naumann, Dieter, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Beekes, Michael, Falkensee, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmitt, Jurgen, Gusterath, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Udelhoven, Thomas, Trier, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Brauer, Angelika, Berlin, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2004126893 A1 20040701
AI US 2004-468012 A1 20040205 (10)
WO 2002-DE210 20020117
PRAI DE 2001-109901 20010222
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 501
AB The invention relates to a method for detecting transmissible transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSE**) in the human and animal body, wherein body fluid is taken in vivo from the individual to be examined and exposed to infrared radiation. At least one characteristic spectral pattern is selected from the current infrared spectrum. Said **TSE**-specific spectral areas are compared to characteristic spectral patterns of infrared spectrums which are stored in a reference data bank and which are produced from body fluids of individuals known to be infected or not infected by **TSE**.

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:158562 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid-associated proteins
IN Yang, Junming, US, CHINA
Hafalia, April J.A., US, UNITED STATES
Burford, Neil, United Kingdom, UNITED KINGDOM
Nguyen, Danniel B., US, UNITED STATES
Becha, Shanya D., US, UNITED STATES
Tang, Y. Tom, US, UNITED STATES
Richardson, Thomas W., US, UNITED STATES
Yue, Henry, US, UNITED STATES
Warren, Bridget A., US, UNITED STATES
Emerling, Brooke M., US, UNITED STATES
Baughn, Mariah R., US, UNITED STATES
Griffin, Jennifer A., US, UNITED STATES
Elliott, Vicki S., US, UNITED STATES
Chawla, Narinder K., US, UNITED STATES
Lal, Preeti G., US, UNITED STATES
Azimzai, Yalda, US, UNITED STATES
Mason, Patricia M., US, UNITED STATES
Chinn, Anna M., US, UNITED STATES
Yue, Huibin, US, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004121361 A1 20040624
AI US 2003-473575 A1 20030929 (10)
WO 2002-US10502 20020328
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Incyte Corporation, Legal Department, 3160 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA, 94304
CLMN Number of Claims: 83
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8018
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides human nucleic acid-associated proteins (NAAP) and polynucleotides which identify and encode NAAP. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and

antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders associated with aberrant expression of NAAP.

L10 ANSWER 37 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:120069 USPATFULL
TI Degradation and detection of **TSE** infectivity
IN Raven, Neil David Hammond, Salisbury, UNITED KINGDOM
Sutton, John Mark, Salisbury, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Health Protection Agency (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004091474 A1 20040513
AI US 2003-614370 A1 20030708 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB52, filed on 8 Jan 2002, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 2001-420 20010108
GB 2001-4696 20010226
GB 2002-16146 20020711
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20005
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 25 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1838
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (**TSE**) agent is inactivated by exposing the **TSE** agent to a thermostable proteolytic **enzyme** at elevated temperature and at acid or alkaline pH. Following this step, or separately, presence of **TSE** infectivity is detected by detection of dimers of **prion** protein.

L10 ANSWER 38 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:101228 USPATFULL
TI Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome, combining mutations, and optionally repeating
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004077090 A1 20040422
AI US 2003-383798 A1 20030306 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-677584, filed on 30 Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-594459, filed on 14 Jun 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6605449 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258
PRAI US 1999-156815P 19990929 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 37121
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An invention comprising cellular transformation, directed evolution, and screening methods for creating novel transgenic organisms having desirable properties. Thus in one aspect, this invention relates to a method of generating a transgenic organism, such as a microbe or a plant, having a plurality of traits that are differentially activatable. Also, a method of retooling genes and gene pathways by the introduction of regulatory sequences, such as promoters, that are operable in an intended host, thus conferring operability to a novel gene pathway when it is introduced into an intended host. For example a novel man-made gene pathway, generated based on microbially-derived progenitor templates, that is operable in a plant cell. Furthermore, a method of generating novel host organisms having increased expression of desirable traits, recombinant genes, and gene products.

L10 ANSWER 39 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:88563 USPATFULL
TI Method to reduce false positive outcomes in **prion** tests
IN van Oers, Josephus Wilhelmus, A., M., Zaandam, NETHERLANDS
van der Vorst, Teun Jan, K., Lelystad, NETHERLANDS
Hack, Cornelis Erik, Diemen, NETHERLANDS
Engelenburg, Franciscus Antonius C., Utrecht, NETHERLANDS
PI US 2004067533 A1 20040408
AI US 2003-620082 A1 20030715 (10)
PRAI EP 2002-77909 20020717
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HOFFMANN & BARON, LLP, 6900 JERICHO TURNPIKE, SYOSSET, NY, 11791
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 464
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to the field of **prion** diseases. A method is provided to reduce false positive outcomes in a test by monitoring the activity of a proteolytic **enzyme** in a test sample comprising providing the test sample with a substrate and contacting the **enzyme** with said substrate to allow conversion of the substrate by the **enzyme** into a detectable product and detecting said product. Use of a method according to the invention can improve the reliability of **prion** tests.

L10 ANSWER 40 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:63738 USPATFULL
TI Novel proteins and nucleic acids encoding same
IN Agee, Michele L., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Alsobrook, John P., II, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Anderson, David W., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Berghs, Constance, New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Boldog, Ferenc L., North Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Burgess, Catherine E., Wethersfield, CT, UNITED STATES
Casman, Stacie J., North Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Catterton, Elina, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Chant, John S., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Chaudhuri, Amitabha, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Bokor, Julie, Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES
DiPippo, Vincent A., East Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Edinger, Shlomit R., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Eisen, Andrew, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ellerman, Karen, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Gangolli, Esha A., Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Gerlach, Valerie, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Giot, Loic, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Gorman, Linda, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Guo, Xiaojia (Sasha), Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Gusev, Vladimir Y., Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Ji, Weizhen, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Kekuda, Ramesh, Norwalk, CT, UNITED STATES
Khramtsov, Nikolai V., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Leach, Martin D., Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Lepley, Denise M., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Li, Li, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Liu, Xiaohong, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Malyankar, Uriel M., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Miller, Charles E., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Ooi, Chean Eng, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Ort, Tatiana, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES
Padigaru, Muralidhara, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Patturajan, Meera, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Pena, Carol E. A., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Rieger, Daniel K., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Rothenberg, Mark E., Clinton, CT, UNITED STATES

Shenoy, Suresh G., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Shimkets, Richard A., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Spaderna, Steven K., Berlin, CT, UNITED STATES
Spytek, Kimberly A., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Taupier, Raymond J., JR., East Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Twomlow, Nancy, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Vernet, Corine A.M., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Voss, Edward Z., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Zerhusen, Bryan D., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Zhong, Mei, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES

PI US 2004048256 A1 20040311
AI US 2002-236417 A1 20020906 (10)
PRAI US 2001-318120P 20010907 (60)
US 2001-318430P 20010910 (60)
US 2001-322781P 20010917 (60)
US 2001-318184P 20010907 (60)
US 2002-361663P 20020305 (60)
US 2002-396412P 20020717 (60)
US 2001-322636P 20010917 (60)
US 2001-322817P 20010917 (60)
US 2001-322816P 20010917 (60)
US 2001-323519P 20010919 (60)
US 2001-323631P 20010920 (60)
US 2002-377908P 20020503 (60)
US 2002-381483P 20020517 (60)
US 2001-323636P 20010920 (60)
US 2001-324969P 20010925 (60)
US 2002-383863P 20020529 (60)
US 2001-325091P 20010925 (60)
US 2001-324990P 20010926 (60)
US 2001-341144P 20011214 (60)
US 2002-359599P 20020226 (60)
US 2002-393332P 20020702 (60)
US 2002-403517P 20020813 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 23608
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel isolated polynucleotides and small molecule target polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides. Antibodies that immunospecifically bind to a novel small molecule target polypeptide or any derivative, variant, mutant or fragment of that polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody are disclosed, as are methods in which the small molecule target polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are utilized in the detection and treatment of a broad range of pathological states. More specifically, the present invention discloses methods of using recombinantly expressed and/or endogenously expressed proteins in various screening procedures for the purpose of identifying therapeutic antibodies and therapeutic small molecules associated with diseases. The invention further discloses therapeutic, diagnostic and research methods for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disorders involving any one of these novel human nucleic acids and proteins.

L10 ANSWER 41 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:51446 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic polypeptides, nucleic acids encoding same, and methods of use
IN Alsobrook, John P., II, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Anderson, David W., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Boldog, Ferenc L., North Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Burgess, Catherine E., Wethersfield, CT, UNITED STATES
Catterton, Elina, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Edinger, Shlomit R., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES

Ellerman, Karen, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Gerlach, Valerie, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Gorman, Linda, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Guo, Xiaojia (Sasha), Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Ji, Weizhen, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Kekuda, Ramesh, Norwalk, CT, UNITED STATES
Leach, Martin D., Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Li, Li, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Miller, Charles E., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Patturajan, Meera, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Rieger, Daniel K., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Rothenberg, Mark E., Clinton, CT, UNITED STATES
Shimkets, Richard A., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Smithson, Glennda, Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Spytek, Kimberly A., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Taupier, Raymond J., JR., East Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Vernet, Corine A.M., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Voss, Edward Z., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Zerhusen, Bryan D., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Zhong, Mei, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES

PI US 2004038877 A1 20040226
AI US 2002-262839 A1 20021001 (10)
PRAI US 2001-326483P 20011002 (60)
US 2001-327917P 20011009 (60)
US 2001-328029P 20011009 (60)
US 2001-328056P 20011009 (60)
US 2002-381101P 20020516 (60)
US 2002-371972P 20020412 (60)
US 2001-327342P 20011005 (60)
US 2001-328044P 20011009 (60)
US 2001-328849P 20011012 (60)
US 2002-374738P 20020423 (60)
US 2001-329414P 20011015 (60)
US 2001-330142P 20011017 (60)
US 2002-383830P 20020529 (60)
US 2001-341058P 20011022 (60)
US 2002-373805P 20020419 (60)
US 2002-381635P 20020517 (60)
US 2002-371980P 20020412 (60)
US 2001-343629P 20011024 (60)
US 2001-339266P 20011024 (60)
US 2001-349575P 20011029 (60)
US 2001-346357P 20011101 (60)
US 2002-373261P 20020417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 24097
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed herein are nucleic acid sequences that encode novel polypeptides. Also disclosed are polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acid sequences, and antibodies that immunospecifically bind to the polypeptide, as well as derivatives, variants, mutants, or fragments of the novel polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody specific to the polypeptide. Vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using same are also included. The invention further discloses therapeutic, diagnostic and research methods for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disorders involving any one of these novel human nucleic acids and proteins.

L10 ANSWER 42 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:50877 USPATFULL
TI Unique recognition sequences and methods of use thereof in protein

analysis
IN Lee, Frank D., Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
Meng, Xun, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Chan, John W., Acton, MA, UNITED STATES
Zhang, Shengsheng, Quincy, MA, UNITED STATES
Benkovic, Stephen J., State College, PA, UNITED STATES
PA engeneOS, Inc., Waltham, MA, 02451 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004038307 A1 20040226
AI US 2003-436549 A1 20030512 (10)
PRAI US 2002-379626P 20020510 (60)
US 2002-393137P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393233P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393235P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393211P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393223P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393280P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-393197P 20020701 (60)
US 2002-430948P 20021204 (60)
US 2002-433319P 20021213 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624
CLMN Number of Claims: 115
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5402
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods for reliably detecting the presence of proteins in a sample by the use of capture agents that recognize and interact with recognition sequences uniquely characteristic of a set of proteins in the sample. Arrays comprising these capture agents are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 43 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:18781 USPATFULL
TI Detection of heteroduplex polynucleotides using mutant nucleic acid repair **enzymes** with attenuated catalytic activity
IN Yuan, Chong-Sheng, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Datta, Abhijit, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004014083 A1 20040122
AI US 2003-373238 A1 20030224 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-514016, filed on 25 Feb 2000, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Peng Chen, Morrison & Foerster LLP, Suite 500, 3811 Valley Centre Drive, San Diego, CA, 92130-2332
CLMN Number of Claims: 105
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 10442
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for detecting, localizing and removing abnormal base-pairing in a nucleic acid duplex are provided. These methods can be used for prognosis and diagnosis of diseases, disorders, pathogenic infections and nucleic acid polymorphisms. Combinations, kits and articles of manufacture for use in these methods are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 44 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:13611 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004010134 A1 20040115
AI US 2001-833245 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 25066
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 45 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:318636 USPATFULL
TI Genes and polymorphisms on chromosome 10 associated with Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases
IN Becker, Kenneth David, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Velicelebi, Gonul, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Ellliott, Kathryn J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Xin, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Tanzi, Rudolph E., Hull, MA, UNITED STATES
Bertram, Lars, Brighton, MA, UNITED STATES
Saunders, Aleister J., Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
Mullin, Kristina M., south Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Sampson, Andrew Joseph, Dayton, OH, UNITED STATES
PA The General Hospital Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003224380 A1 20031204
AI US 2002-282174 A1 20021025 (10)
PRAI US 2001-339525P 20011025 (60)
US 2001-338010P 20011108 (60)
US 2001-336929P 20011108 (60)
US 2001-338363P 20011109 (60)
US 2001-337052P 20011204 (60)
US 2002-368919P 20020328 (60)
US 2001-348065P 20011025 (60)
US 2001-336983P 20011102 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & MCAULIFFE LLP, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, 7TH FLOOR, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122-1246
CLMN Number of Claims: 173
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 113 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 13662
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Probes, primers and kits for detection of polymorphisms in genes involved in neurodegenerative disease are provided. Methods based on detecting such polymorphisms for prognosticating, determining the occurrence, profiling drug response and drug discovery are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 46 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:312620 USPATFULL
TI Novel polynucleotides encoding the human citron kinase polypeptide, BMSNKC_0020/0021
IN Davison, Daniel B., Yardley, PA, UNITED STATES
Feder, John N., Belle Mead, NJ, UNITED STATES
Lee, Liana M., Somerset, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ott, Karl-Heinz, Mercer, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003220224 A1 20031127
AI US 2003-412897 A1 20030411 (10)
PRAI US 2002-372745P 20020412 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7756
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention describes a novel human protein kinase related to citron kinase, and its encoding polynucleotide. Also described are expression vectors, host cells, antisense molecules, and antibodies associated with the protein kinase polynucleotide and/or polypeptide of this invention. In addition, methods for treating, diagnosing, preventing, and screening for disorders or diseases associated with abnormal biological activity of the protein kinase are described, as are methods for screening for modulators, e.g., agonists or antagonists, of the protein kinase activity and/or function.

L10 ANSWER 47 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:312278 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003219875 A1 20031127
US 6905688 B2 20050614
AI US 2001-833118 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 15415
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 48 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:307939 USPATFULL
TI Transgenic animals expressing heparanase and uses thereof
IN Zcharia, Eyal, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
Vlodavsky, Israel, Mevaseret Zion, ISRAEL
Metzger, Shula, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
Pecker, Iris, Rishon LeZion, ISRAEL
Ilan, Neta, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Chajek-Shaul, Tova, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
Goldshmidt, Orit, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
PI US 2003217375 A1 20031120
AI US 2003-371218 A1 20030224 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-988113, filed on 19 Nov 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-776874, filed on 6 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-258892, filed on 1 Mar 1999, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US17954, filed on 31 Aug 1998, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP G.E. EHRLICH (1995) LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 38 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4467
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A transgenic non-human animal expressing heparanase from a transgene, methods for its preparation, compositions-of-matter derived therefrom and uses thereof.

L10 ANSWER 49 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:306446 USPATFULL
TI Motif-grafted hybrid polypeptides and uses thereof
IN Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Moroncini, Gianluca, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003215880 A1 20031120
AI US 2003-410907 A1 20030408 (10)
PRAI US 2002-371610P 20020409 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Stephanie Seidman, Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP, 7th Floor, 4350 La Jolla Village Dr., San Diego, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 108
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4132
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided herein are hybrid polypeptides that specifically bind to a disease-associated isoform of a polypeptide involved in diseases of protein aggregation. The hybrid polypeptides can be used for diagnosis and treatment of such diseases. In a particular embodiment, a hybrid protein that specifically binds to the infectious form of a **prion** (PrP.sup.Sc) is provided.

L10 ANSWER 50 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:300243 USPATFULL
TI Methods for identifying functionally related genes and drug targets
IN Keene, Jack D., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
Tenenbaum, Scott A., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
Carson, Craig C., Raleigh, NC, UNITED STATES
Phelps, William C., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Ribonomics, Inc., Durham, NC (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003211466 A1 20031113
AI US 2002-309788 A1 20021204 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-750401, filed on 28 Dec 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-173338P 19991228 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2384
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The identification and evaluation of mRNA and protein targets associated with mRNP complexes and implicated in the expression of proteins involved in common physiological pathways is described. Effective targets are useful for treating a disease, condition or disorder associated with the physiological pathway.

L10 ANSWER 51 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:289309 USPATFULL
TI Polynucleotide encoding a novel methionine aminopeptidase, protease-39
IN Chen, Jian, Princeton, NJ, UNITED STATES

Feder, John N., Belle Mead, NJ, UNITED STATES
Nelson, Thomas C., Lawrenceville, NJ, UNITED STATES
Bassolino, Donna A., Hamilton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Krystek, Stanley R., Ringoes, NJ, UNITED STATES
Naglich, Joseph, Yardley, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003204070 A1 20031030
AI US 2003-350516 A1 20030123 (10)
PRAI US 2002-351251P 20020123 (60)
US 2002-362872P 20020308 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17388
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel polynucleotides encoding Protease-39 polypeptides, fragments and homologues thereof. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing said polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods for applying these novel Protease-39 polypeptides to the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of various diseases and/or disorders related to these polypeptides. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention.

L10 ANSWER 52 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:282700 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Bridgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., Eagleville, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003199043 A1 20031023
AI US 2001-832501 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 60
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 14339
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 53 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:282670 USPATFULL
TI Fragments of **prion** proteins
IN Fishleigh, Robert Vincent, Cheshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Robson, Barry, Cheshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Mee, Roger Paul, Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Proteus Molecular Design Limited (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003199013 A1 20031023
AI US 2002-116061 A1 20020405 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-76721, filed on 13 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6379905 Division of Ser. No. US 1994-244701, filed on 2 Jun 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5773572 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1992-GB2246, filed on 3 Dec 1992, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 1991-25747 19911203
GB 1992-14663 19920710
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2571
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Synthetic polypeptides having at least one antigenic site of a prior protein, methods for their use and manufacture, antibodies raised against such polypeptides and diagnostic kits containing these polypeptides or antibodies.

L10 ANSWER 54 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:251654 USPATFULL
TI Pyridylpyrimidine derivatives as effective compounds against **prion** diseases
IN Stein-Gerlach, Matthias, Munich, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Salassidis, Konstadinos, Ehcing, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bacher, Gerald, Germering, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Muller, Stefan, Munich, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003176443 A1 20030918
AI US 2002-204041 A1 20020816 (10)
WO 2002-EP5420 20020516
PRAI EP 2001-111858 20010516
EP 2001-117113 20010713
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Leon R Yankwich, Yankwich & Associates, 201 Broadway, Cambridge, MA, 02139
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3218
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to pyridylpyrimidine derivatives of the general formula (I): ##STR1##

wherein R represents hydrogen or methyl and Z represents nitrogen containing functional groups, the use of the pyridylpyrimidine derivatives as pharmaceutically active agents, especially for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of **prion** infections and **prion** diseases, as well as compositions containing at least one pyridylpyrimidine derivative and/or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Furthermore, the present invention is directed to methods for preventing and/or treating **prion** infections and **prion** diseases using said pyridylpyrimidine derivatives. Human cellular protein kinases, phosphatases and cellular signal transduction molecules are disclosed as targets for detecting, preventing and/or treating **prion** infections and diseases, especially BSE, vCJD, or CJD which can be inhibited by the inventive pyridylpyrimidine derivatives.

L10 ANSWER 55 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:244853 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., Eagleville, PA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003171267 A1 20030911
AI US 2001-833117 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 59
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 13208
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 56 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:238692 USPATFULL
TI Novel RGS9 protein binding interactions and methods of use thereof
IN Jones, Philip G., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES
Young, Kathleen H., Newtown, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Wyeth, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003166850 A1 20030904
AI US 2002-108210 A1 20020327 (10)
PRAI US 2001-279240P 20010328 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WYETH, PATENT LAW GROUP, FIVE GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4492
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel protein binding interactions, comprising a regulator of G-protein signalling protein (RGS) and a non G-protein binding partner. More particularly, the invention relates to a novel interaction between RGS9 and evectin polypeptides, the use of such polypeptides, as well as the production of such polypeptides. The invention relates also to identifying compounds which may be agonists, antagonists and/or inhibitors of RGS9 and/or evectin polypeptides, and therefore potentially useful in therapy. In particular embodiments, the RGS9 and evectin polypeptides produced are used in methods for assaying the effects of test compounds on the activity of RGS9-evectin dimers, methods for assaying the effects of test compounds on the activity of RGS9-evectin dimers comprised in transgenic animals encoding RGS9 and evectin, methods for diagnosis and treatment of diseases related to the activity of RGS9-evectin dimers and methods for modulating G-protein activity.

L10 ANSWER 57 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:231638 USPATFULL
TI Biological materials and methods useful in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases
IN Collinge, John, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Clarke, Anthony R., London, UNITED KINGDOM
Jackson, Graham S., London, UNITED KINGDOM
PA D-Gen Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003161836 A1 20030828
AI US 2002-304630 A1 20021126 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-431887, filed on 2 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat.

No. US 6534036
PRAI GB 1998-24091 19981104
GB 1999-6217 19990318
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP NIKOLAI & MERSEREAU, P.A., 900 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 820, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2458
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method of making a β-form of a **prion** protein which preferably has more β-sheet than α-helix structure and is soluble in the absence of a denaturant and/or is non-aggregated and exhibits partial resistance to digestion with **proteinase K**. The invention also relates to use of the β-form in medicine, especially for raising antibodies useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of **prion** diseases. The invention also relates to methods of screening for compounds which are capable of inhibiting and/or reversing the conversion of the native α-form of a **prion** protein to a β-form, and to uses of identified compounds in medicine.

L10 ANSWER 58 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:220740 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for diagnosing and treating rheumatoid arthritis
IN Pittman, Debra D., Windham, NH, UNITED STATES
Feldman, Jeffrey L., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Shields, Kathleen M., Harvard, MA, UNITED STATES
Trepicchio, William L., Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003154032 A1 20030814
AI US 2001-23451 A1 20011217 (10)
PRAI US 2000-255861P 20001215 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Patent Group, FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT LLP, One Post Office Square, Boxton, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 25385
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods and compositions for diagnostic assays for detecting R.A. and therapeutic methods and compositions for treating R.A. The invention also provides methods for designing, identifying, and optimizing therapeutics for R.A. Diagnostic compositions of the invention include compositions comprising detection agents for detecting one or more genes that have been shown to be up- or down-regulated in cells of R.A. relative to normal counterpart cells. Exemplary detection agents include nucleic acid probes, which can be in solution or attached to a solid surface, e.g., in the form of a microarray. The invention also provides computer-readable media comprising values of levels of expression of one or more genes that are up- or down-regulated in R.A.

L10 ANSWER 59 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:219631 USPATFULL
TI Full-length human cDNAs encoding potentially secreted proteins
IN Dumas Milne Edwards, Jean-Baptiste, Paris, FRANCE
Bougueleret, Lydie, Petit Lancy, SWITZERLAND
Jobert, Severin, Paris, FRANCE
PI US 2003152921 A1 20030814
AI US 2001-876997 A1 20010608 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-731872, filed on 7 Dec 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-169629P 19991208 (60)
US 2000-187470P 20000306 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Frank C. Eisenschenk, Ph.D., SALIWANCHIK, LLOYD & SALIWANCHIK, 2421 N.W. 41 STREET, SUITE A-1, GAINESVILLE, FL, 32606-6669
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 27600
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention concerns GENSET polynucleotides and polypeptides. Such GENSET products may be used as reagents in forensic analyses, as chromosome markers, as tissue/cell/organelle-specific markers, in the production of expression vectors. In addition, they may be used in screening and diagnosis assays for abnormal GENSET expression and/or biological activity and for screening compounds that may be used in the treatment of GENSET-related disorders.

L10 ANSWER 60 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:215353 USPATFULL
TI Genes encoding G-protein coupled receptors and methods of use therefor
IN Blatcher, Maria, Moorestown, NJ, UNITED STATES
Paulsen, Janet E., Londonderry, NH, UNITED STATES
Bates, Brian G., Chelmsford, MA, UNITED STATES
PA Wyeth, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003149998 A1 20030807
AI US 2002-293983 A1 20021113 (10)
PRAI US 2001-332110P 20011116 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Bill T. Brazil, Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ, 07940-0874
CLMN Number of Claims: 98
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6888
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates generally to the fields of neuroscience, bioinformatics and molecular biology. More particularly, the invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides that encode G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs), the use of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, as well as the production of such polynucleotides and polypeptides. The invention relates also to identifying compounds which may be agonists, antagonists and/or inhibitors of GPCRs, and therefore potentially useful in therapy.

L10 ANSWER 61 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:206867 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies specific for ungulate PrP
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003143224 A1 20030731
AI US 2003-355780 A1 20030130 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-627218, filed on 27 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6537548
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2123
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides antibodies that specifically bind with a high degree of binding affinity to a native ungulate PrP.sup.C and/or a denatured ungulate PrP.sup.Sc, but not to a native ungulate PrP.sup.Sc. Preferred antibodies find native bovine PrP.sup.C and treated PrP.sup.Sc

but not native bovine PrP.sup.Sc and can be used in an assay to determine if a sample is infected with infectious **prions**, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc.

L10 ANSWER 62 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:194529 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting pathogenic **prion** proteins by means of mass spectroscopy
IN Lengsfeld, Thomas, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003134340 A1 20030717
AI US 2003-345148 A1 20030116 (10)
PRAI DE 2002-10201777 20020117
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 433
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for detecting one or more pathogenic **prion** proteins in a sample, which can be of a body fluid of human or animal origin, and which contains a PrP protein that assumes a natural, nonpathogenic conformation, PrP.sup.C, and a pathogenic conformation, termed PrP.sup.Sc, is described. The method can comprise: providing a sample suspected of containing the pathogenic form of at least one **prion** protein; exposing the sample to a chemical agent under conditions where the chemical agent and the **prion** protein or proteins react to form at least one covalent bond involving the **prion** protein or proteins; and mass-spectroscopically analyzing the resulting **prion** protein or proteins to detect the presence of the pathogenic form of the **prion** protein or proteins; wherein at least one additional peak is observed in the mass spectrum when the pathogenic form of a **prion** protein is present.

L10 ANSWER 63 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:181414 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Haseltine, William A., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003125247 A1 20030703
AI US 2001-833041 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 15235
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention encompasses albumin fusion proteins. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the albumin fusion proteins of the invention are also encompassed by the invention, as are vectors containing these nucleic acids, host cells transformed with these nucleic acids vectors, and methods of making the albumin fusion proteins of the invention and using these nucleic acids, vectors, and/or host cells. Additionally the present invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising albumin fusion proteins and methods of treating, preventing, or ameliorating diseases, disordrs or conditions using albumin fusion proteins of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 64 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:159820 USPATFULL
TI Methods of inhibiting amyloid toxicity

IN Prenner, Irene Griswald, Brisbane, CA, UNITED STATES
Wright, Sarah, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Yednock, Theodore, Forest knolls, CA, UNITED STATES
Rydel, Russell, Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003109435 A1 20030612
AI US 2002-190548 A1 20020709 (10)
PRAI US 2001-304315P 20010709 (60)
US 2001-341772P 20011217 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 98
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2361
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention features methods and compositions for inhibiting amyloidogenic protein toxicity, inhibiting formation of an amyloidogenic protein deposit and/or treating amyloidogenic diseases by administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of one or more agents that bind an integrin or an integrin subunit.

L10 ANSWER 65 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:153616 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003105284 A1 20030605
AI US 2002-115688 A1 20020403 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4918
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calciumactivated potassium channel proteins. More specifically the invention relates to compositions and methods ror making and detecting calciumactivated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calciumactivated potassium channel proteins. The invention also pro ides methods and compositons for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calciumactivated potassium channel

L10 ANSWER 66 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:140937 USPATFULL
TI NOVEL DERMATOPHAGOIDES PROTEINS AND USES THEREOF
IN McCall, Catherine A., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
Hunter, Shirley Wu, Fort Collins, CO, UNITED STATES
Weber, Eric R., Fort Collins, CO, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003096779 A1 20030522
AI US 2002-218743 A1 20020813 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-292225, filed on 15 Apr 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6455686

PRAI US 1998-98909P 19980902 (60)
US 1998-85295P 19980513 (60)
US 1998-98565P 19980417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HESKA CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT., 1613 PROSPECT PARKWAY, FORT COLLINS, CO, 80525
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5292
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to high molecular weight Dermatophagoides proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins, and therapeutic and diagnostic reagents derived from such proteins.

L10 ANSWER 67 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:134536 USPATFULL
TI Denaturat stable and/or protease resistant, chaperone-like oligomeric proteins, polynucleotides encoding same, their uses and methods of increasing a specific activity thereof
IN Wang, Wangxia, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Pelah, Dan, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Alegrand, Tal, Gedera, ISRAEL
Pouny, Yehonathan, Glvat Shmuel, ISRAEL
Marton, Ira, Rehovot, ISRAEL
Wolf, Amnon, Herzliah Pituach, ISRAEL
Shoseyov, Oded, Karme Yosef, ISRAEL
Altman, Arie, Rehovot, ISRAEL
PA Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003092624 A1 20030515
AI US 2002-233409 A1 20020904 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-IL174, filed on 5 Mar 2002, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 2001-272771P 20010305 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP G.E. EHRLICH LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 131
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4107
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel denaturant-stable, protease resistant, homo-oligomeric proteins, also referred to herein as stable proteins (SPs), having chaperone-like activity; methods of production and purification of SPs; nucleic acids encoding SPs; methods of isolating nucleic acids encoding SPs; antibodies recognizing SPs; the use of SPs for stabilizing, refolding, repairing, preventing aggregation and de-aggregating macromolecules such as proteins; fusion proteins including SPs; nucleic acid constructs encoding the fusion proteins; and their uses in a variety of methods and applications.

L10 ANSWER 68 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:134009 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies for specifically detecting pathogenic **prions** of human origin, and detection methods carried out using these antibodies
IN Vey, Martin, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Lang, Wiegand, Coelbe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Groener, Albrecht, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bellon, Anne, Marburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2003092094 A1 20030515
AI US 2002-273282 A1 20021018 (10)
PRAI DE 2001-152677 20011019
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Antibodies for specifically detecting pathogenic **prions** of human origin, and methods for detecting pathogenic **prions**, are described. In particular, a conformation-dependent **immunoassay** method for detecting pathogenic **prion** proteins in a sample of a body fluid, containing a PrP protein, which contains a first, natural, non-pathological conformation, i.e. PrP.sup.c, and a second, pathological conformation, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc, is described, in which method the **prion** proteins differ in their binding affinity for **monoclonal** antibodies which bind specifically to **prion** proteins of human origin, with the detection method comprising the following steps:

a) adding one of the abovementioned **monoclonal** antibodies, which is fixed to a solid support and which exhibits a higher affinity for the first **prion** protein conformation, to the first portion of the sample, and determining this first concentration;

b) treating the second portion of the sample in order to increase the binding affinity of the second conformation of the **prion** protein for the **monoclonal** antibody;

c) adding the **monoclonal** antibody to the treated second portion of the sample to be investigated, in order to determine the second concentration;

d) comparing the first **prion** protein concentration with the second **prion** protein concentration in order to ascertain the presence of the pathogenic **prion** protein conformation.

L10 ANSWER 69 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:120203 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003082684 A1 20030501
US 6828123 B2 20041207
AI US 2002-116260 A1 20020403 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, PENDING
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4928
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium-activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositions for assaying compounds which

increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium-activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 70 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:120202 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES, 97201 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003082683 A1 20030501
US 6828122 B2 20041207
AI US 2002-115415 A1 20020402 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, PENDING
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4896
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium-activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositions for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium-activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 71 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:81453 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies specific for ungulate PrP
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri, Concord, CA, United States
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, United States
Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6537548 B1 20030325
AI US 2000-627218 20000727 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James; Assistant Examiner: Winkler, Ulrike
LREP Bozicevic, Karl, Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2073
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides antibodies that specifically bind with a high degree of binding affinity to a native ungulate PrP.sup.C and/or a denatured ungulate PrP.sup.Sc, but not to a native ungulate PrP.sup.Sc. Preferred antibodies find native bovine PrP.sup.C and treated PrP.sup.Sc but not native bovine PrP.sup.Sc and can be used in an assay to determine if a sample is infected with infectious **prions**, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc.

L10 ANSWER 72 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:74128 USPATFULL
TI Biological materials and methods useful in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases
IN Collinge, John, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Clarke, Anthony R., London, UNITED KINGDOM
Jackson, Graham S., London, UNITED KINGDOM
PA D. Gen Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6534036 B1 20030318
AI US 1999-431887 19991102 (9)
PRAI GB 1998-24091 19981104
GB 1999-6217 19990318
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Mersereau, C. G., Nikolai & Mersereau, P.A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3459
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method of making a β-form of a **prion** protein which preferably has more β-sheet than α-helix structure and is soluble in the absence of a denaturant and/or is non-aggregated and exhibits partial resistance to digestion with **proteinase K**. The invention also relates to use of the β-form in medicine, especially for raising antibodies useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of **prion** diseases. The invention also relates to methods of screening for compounds which are capable of inhibiting and/or reversing the conversion of the native α-form of a **prion** protein to a β-form, and to uses of identified compounds in medicine.

L10 ANSWER 73 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:70964 USPATFULL
TI Agent
IN Weissmann, Charles, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Enari, Masato, Tokyo, JAPAN
PI US 2003049249 A1 20030313
AI US 2001-985164 A1 20011101 (9)
PRAI GB 2001-22162 20010913
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Michele M. Simkin, FOLEY & LARDNER, Washington Harbour, 3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20007-5109
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1557
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing **prion** infection in a subject comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agent wherein said agent cleaves PrPC.

L10 ANSWER 74 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:64789 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003044910 A1 20030306
US 6828420 B2 20041207
AI US 2002-115671 A1 20020403 (10)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, PENDING
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4796
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium-acaivated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium-activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositons for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium-activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 75 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:64747 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting **prion** proteins in tissue samples
IN Aslamkhan, Abubakr, Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
Higgins, Donald, Franklinton, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003044868 A1 20030306
AI US 2001-924812 A1 20010808 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PARADIGM GENETICS, INC, 108 ALEXANDER DRIVE, P O BOX 14528, RTP, NC, 27709-4528
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 778
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Surprisingly, the present inventors have discovered that thermal denaturation of **prion** protein facilitates its detection by immunological methods. Accordingly, the present invention provides methods for the preparation and thermal denaturation of samples for **prion** detection, comprising: homogenizing a candidate sample and heating said sample in a buffer, preferably one with properties that aid stabilization of the denatured form of the protein. The methods described in this disclosure can be used in the detection of PrP.sup.Sc. Such detection is useful for the diagnosis of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. This method can be used with **immunoassays** of various formats, including, but not limited to, dot blot and **western blot** assays, which utilize polyclonal antibodies, **monoclonal** antibodies, antibody fragments, receptors, natural and synthetic ligands and other entities.

L10 ANSWER 76 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:57484 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher W., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES, 97201 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003040048 A1 20030227
AI US 2002-116561 A1 20020403 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, UNKNOWN

PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4870
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium-activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositons for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium-activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 77 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:33306 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalophathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Pullman, WA, United States
Knowles, Donald P., Pullman, WA, United States
Baszler, Timothy V., Moscow, ID, United States
Parish, Steven M., Pullman, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6514707 B1 20030204
AI US 2000-687672 20001012 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-950271, filed on 14 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6165784
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Navarro, Mark
LREP Connor, Margaret A., Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 883
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**), including preclinical detection of infected live animals, and postmortem detection methods, are described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to a non-invasive diagnostic assay using third eyelid-associated lymphoid tissue. In another aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of PrP-Sc protein in fixed or frozen treated tissue.

L10 ANSWER 78 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:30264 USPATFULL
TI G-protein coupled receptor and uses therefor
IN Blatcher, Maria, Moorestown, NJ, UNITED STATES
Bates, Brian Gaither, Chelmsford, MA, UNITED STATES
Paulsen, Janet Elizabeth, Londonderry, NH, UNITED STATES
PA Wyeth, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003022211 A1 20030130
AI US 2002-166221 A1 20020607 (10)
PRAI US 2001-297131P 20010607 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WYETH, PATENT LAW GROUP, FIVE GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940

CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4491
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is based on the identification of a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) that is expressed predominantly in the brain and placenta and nucleic acid molecules that encoded the GPCR, which is referred to herein as the hCAR protein and hCAR gene respectively (for human Constitutively Active Receptor). Based on this identification, the present invention provides: (1) isolated hCAR protein; (2) isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode an hCAR protein; (3) antibodies that selectively bind to the hCAR protein; (4) methods of isolating allelic variants of the hCAR protein and gene; (5) methods of identifying cells and tissues that express the hCAR protein/gene; (6) methods of identifying agents and cellular compounds that bind to the hCAR protein; (7) methods of identifying agents that modulate the expression of the hCAR gene; and (8) methods of modulating the activity of the hCAR protein in a cell or organism.

L10 ANSWER 79 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:24323 USPATFULL
TI Mammalian chemokine reagents
IN Wang, Wei, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Gish, Kurt C., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Schall, Thomas J., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Vicari, Alain, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Zlotnik, Albert, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Schering Corporation, a New Jersey corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003018167 A1 20030123
US 6723520 B2 20040420
AI US 2002-39659 A1 20020103 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-887977, filed on 3 Jul 1997, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1996-21664P 19960705 (60)
US 1996-28329P 19961011 (60)
US 1997-48593P 19970604 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DNAX Research, Inc., 901 California Avenue, Palo Alto, CA, 94304-1104
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4211
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel chemokines from mammals, reagents related thereto including purified proteins, specific antibodies, and nucleic acids encoding said chemokines. Chemokine receptors are also provided. Methods of using said reagents and diagnostic kits are also provided.

L10 ANSWER 80 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:339249 USPATFULL
TI Transgenic animals expressing heparanase and its uses
IN Zcharia, Eyal, Kiryat Hayovel, ISRAEL
Vlodavsky, Israel, Mevaseret Zion, ISRAEL
Metzger, Shula, Beit Hakerem, ISRAEL
Chajek-Shaul, Tova, Ramat Sharett, ISRAEL
Goldshmidt, Orit, Kiryat Yovel, ISRAEL
Pecker, Iris, Rishon LeZion, ISRAEL
Ilan, Neta, Rehovot, ISRAEL
PA Insight Strategy & Marketing Ltd. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002194625 A1 20021219
AI US 2001-864321 A1 20010525 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP G.E. EHRLICH (1995) LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1264
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A transgenic animal expressing heparanase from a transgene, methods for its preparation, compositions-of-matter derived therefrom and its uses.

L10 ANSWER 81 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:337398 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof
IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PA Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES, 97201 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002192757 A1 20021219
US 6894147 B2 20050517
AI US 2002-115695 A1 20020403 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4892
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium-activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium-activated proteins. The invention also provides methods for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium-activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 82 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:295329 USPATFULL
TI SMALL AND INTERMEDIATE CONDUCTANCE, CALCIUM-ACTIVATED POTASSIUM CHANNELS AND USES THEREOF
IN ADELMAN, JOHN P., PORTLAND, OR, UNITED STATES
MAYLIE, JAMES, PORTLAND, OR, UNITED STATES
BOND, CHRIS T., PORTLAND, OR, UNITED STATES
SILVIA, CHRISTOPHER P., DURHAM, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002165379 A1 20021107
US 6797486 B2 20040928
AI US 1999-254590 A1 19990524 (9)
WO 1997-US16033 19970910
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4892
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calciumactivated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calciumactivated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calciumactivated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositions for assaying compounds which increase

or decrease potassium ion flux through a calciumactivated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 83 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:295102 USPATFULL
TI Brain-associated inhibitor of tissue-type plasminogen activator
IN Yepes, Manuel, Alexandria, VA, UNITED STATES
Lawrence, Daniel A., Derwood, MD, UNITED STATES
Coleman, Timothy A., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002165147 A1 20021107
AI US 2001-987021 A1 20011113 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-957485, filed on 21 Sep 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-521664, filed on 8 Mar 2000, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-722292, filed on 28 Nov 2000, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1999-348817, filed on 8 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191260 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-948997, filed on 10 Oct 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6008020
PRAI US 2000-247971P 20001114 (60)
US 1999-123704P 19990310 (60)
US 1996-28117P 19961011 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 9975
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel BAIT protein which is a member of serpin superfamily which is expressed primarily in brain tissue. In particular, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding the human and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of BAIT activity. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting nervous system-related disorders and therapeutic methods for treating nervous system-related disorders. Additionally, the present invention is related to methods of treating patients with BAIT polynucleotides or polypeptides, wherein said patients have had seizures or epilepsy.

L10 ANSWER 84 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:294618 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostic method for a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or a **prion** disease
IN Clinton, Michael, Roslin, UNITED KINGDOM
Miele, Gino, Roslin, UNITED KINGDOM
Manson, Jean Catherine, Newbury, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2002164661 A1 20021107
AI US 2001-999305 A1 20011031 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-26604 20001031
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1175
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is provided for the diagnosis of a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (**TSE**) or **prion** disease in an animal which comprises assaying a sample obtained from said animal to determine the number of hematopoietic cells of the erythroid, megakaryocyte or platelet cell lineages in the sample or an expression product thereof.

L10 ANSWER 85 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:280095 USPATFULL
TI Small and intermediate conductance, calcium-activated potassium channels and uses thereof

IN Adelman, John P., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Maylie, James, Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Bond, Chris T., Portland, OR, UNITED STATES
Silvia, Christopher P., Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002155531 A1 20021024
US 6692937 B2 20040217
AI US 2001-922364 A1 20010803 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-254590, filed on 24 May 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US16033, filed on 10 Sep 1997, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1996-26451P 19960911 (60)
US 1997-40052P 19970307 (60)
US 1997-45233P 19970417 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4728
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to small and intermediate conductance, calcium activated potassium channel proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to compositions and methods for making and detecting calcium activated potassium channel proteins and the nucleic acids encoding calcium activated potassium channel proteins. The invention also provides methods and compositions for assaying compounds which increase or decrease potassium ion flux through a calcium activated potassium channel.

L10 ANSWER 86 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:265546 USPATFULL
TI Human V2 vomeronasal receptor
IN Lok, Si, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Holloway, James L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002146418 A1 20021010
AI US 2001-3356 A1 20011115 (10)
PRAI US 2000-252373P 20001121 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Phillip B.C. Jones, J.D., Ph.D., ZymoGenetics, Inc., 1201 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, WA, 98102
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4076
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In mammals, the vomeronasal organ, which detects phermones, resides in a blind-ended pouch within the septum of the nose. Vomeronasal organ-derived signals bypass higher cognitive centers and are processed directly in regions of the amygdala and hypothalamus, which have been implicated in the regulation of innate behavior, reproductive physiology, and other neuroendocrine responses. Zvn2R1 encodes a human vomeronasal receptor.

L10 ANSWER 87 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:246898 USPATFULL
TI Transgenic mice expressing human APP and TGF-β demonstrate cerebrovascular amyloid deposits
IN Mucke, Lennart, Foster City, CA, United States
Wyss-Coray, Tony, Berkeley, CA, United States
Masliah, Eliezer, Chula Vista, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6455757 B1 20020924
AI US 1999-262519 19990304 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-947295, filed on 8 Oct 1997
DT Utility

FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah
LREP Francis, Carol L., Borden, Paula A., Bozicevic, Field & Francis, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1966
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention features non-human transgenic animal models for Alzheimer's disease (AD) and CAA, wherein the transgenic animal is characterized by 1) expression of bioactive transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1) or 2) both expression of bioactive TGF-β1 and expression of a human amyloid β precursor protein (APP) gene product. The transgenic animals may be either homozygous or heterozygous for these alterations. Bigenic animals are further characterized by development of AD-associated and/or CAA-associated pathology within about two to three months of age, and at about twelve months of age are characterized by a reduced number of neuritic plaques relative to singly transgenic animals. The invention also features methods of screening for biologically active agents that facilitate reduction of β-amyloid deposits in vivo and methods for facilitating reduction of formation of neuritic plaques in a subject susceptible to AD.

L10 ANSWER 88 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:246848 USPATFULL
TI Dermatophagoides nucleic acid molecules, proteins and uses thereof
IN McCall, Catherine A., Boulder, CO, United States
Hunter, Shirley Wu, Fort Collins, CO, United States
Weber, Eric R., Fort Collins, CO, United States
PA Heska Corporation, Fort Collins, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6455686 B1 20020924
AI US 1999-292225 19990415 (9)
PRAI US 1998-98909P 19980902 (60)
US 1998-85295P 19980513 (60)
US 1998-98565P 19980417 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah; Assistant Examiner: Woitach, Joseph
LREP Heska Corporation
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5011
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to high molecular weight Dermatophagoides proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins, and therapeutic and diagnostic reagents derived from such proteins.

L10 ANSWER 89 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:235431 USPATFULL
TI Intraflagellar transport
IN Witman, George B., Grafton, MA, UNITED STATES
Pazour, Gregory J., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rosenbaum, Joel L., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Cole, Douglas G., Pullman, WA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002127620 A1 20020912
AI US 2001-866582 A1 20010524 (9)
PRAI US 2000-206923P 20000524 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP J. PETER FASSE, FISH & RICHARDSON P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4367
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to various intraflagellar transport (IFT) polypeptides and the nucleic acids that encode them. The new IFT particle polypeptides and nucleic acids can be used in a variety of diagnostic, screening, and therapeutic methods.

L10 ANSWER 90 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:227919 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002123072 A1 20020905
US 6677125 B2 20040113
AI US 2002-47431 A1 20020114 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-754443, filed on 3 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26967, filed on 20 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5977324
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1643
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L10 ANSWER 91 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:199102 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of body weight, corresponding nucleic acids and proteins, and diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof
IN Friedman, Jeffrey M., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Halaas, Jeffrey L., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Gajiwala, Ketan, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Burley, Stephen K., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Zhang, Yiying, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Proenca, Ricardo, Astoria, NY, UNITED STATES
Maffei, Margherita, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
PA The Rockefeller University (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002107211 A1 20020808
AI US 2000-736084 A1 20001213 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-485943, filed on 7 Jun 1995, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP David A. Jackson, Esq., KLAUBER & JACKSON, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ, 07601
CLMN Number of Claims: 53
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 52 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6895
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates generally to the control of body weight of animals including mammals and humans, and more particularly to materials identified herein as modulators of weight, and to the diagnostic and therapeutic uses to which such modulators may be put. In its broadest aspect, the present invention relates to the elucidation and discovery of nucleotide sequences, and proteins putatively expressed by such nucleotides or degenerate variations thereof, that demonstrate the ability to participate in the control of mammalian body weight. The nucleotide sequences in object represent the genes corresponding to the murine and human ob gene, that have been postulated to play a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. Preliminary data, presented herein, suggests that the polypeptide product of the gene in question functions as a hormone. The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules for use as molecular probes, or as primers for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification, i.e., synthetic or natural oligonucleotides. In further aspects, the present invention provides a cloning vector, which comprises the nucleic acids of the invention; and a bacterial, insect, or a mammalian expression vector, which comprises the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, operatively associated with an expression control sequence. Accordingly, the invention further relates to a bacterial or a mammalian cell transfected or transformed with an appropriate expression vector, and correspondingly, to the use of the above mentioned constructs in the preparation of the modulators of the invention. Also provided are antibodies to the ob polypeptide. Moreover, a method for modulating body weight of a mammal is provided. In specific examples, genes encoding two isoforms of both the murine and human ob polypeptides are provided.

L10 ANSWER 92 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:191539 USPATFULL
TI Full-length human cDNAs encoding potentially secreted proteins
IN Milne Edwards, Jean-Baptiste Dumas, Paris, FRANCE
Bougueleret, Lydie, Petit Lancy, SWITZERLAND
Jobert, Severin, Paris, FRANCE
PI US 2002102604 A1 20020801
AI US 2000-731872 A1 20001207 (9)
PRAI US 1999-169629P 19991208 (60)
US 2000-187470P 20000306 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP John Lucas, Ph.D., J.D., Genset Corporation, 10665 Srrento Valley Road, San Diego, CA, 92121-1609
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 28061
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention concerns GENSET polynucleotides and polypeptides. Such GENSET products may be used as reagents in forensic analyses, as chromosome markers, as tissue/cell/organelle-specific markers, in the production of expression vectors. In addition, they may be used in screening and diagnosis assays for abnormal GENSET expression and/or biological activity and for screening compounds that may be used in the treatment of GENSET-related disorders.

L10 ANSWER 93 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:126308 USPATFULL
TI Apo-A-I regulation of T-cell signaling
IN Dayer, Jean-Michel, Geneva, SWITZERLAND
Burger, Danielle, Carouge, SWITZERLAND
Kohno, Tadahiko, Thousand Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES
Edwards, Carl K., III, Thousand Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002064820 A1 20020530
AI US 2001-803918 A1 20010313 (9)
PRAI US 2000-189008P 20000313 (60)
US 2000-193551P 20000331 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4242
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides AFTI polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules encoding the same. The invention also provides vectors, host cells, selective binding agents, and methods for producing AFTI polypeptides. Also provided are methods for the treatment, diagnosis, amelioration, or prevention of diseases with AFTI polypeptides, particularly IL-1 mediated diseases, TNF-α mediated diseases, and diseases involving monocyte activation.

L10 ANSWER 94 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:95551 USPATFULL
TI Fragments of **prion** proteins
IN Fishleigh, Robert Vincent, Cheshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Robson, Barry, Cheshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Mee, Roger Paul, Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Proteus Molecular Design Limited, Macclesfield, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6379905 B1 20020430
AI US 1998-76721 19980513 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 244701, now patented, Pat. No. US 5773572, issued on 30 Jun 1998
PRAI GB 1991-25747 19911203
GB 1992-14663 19920710
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wortman, Donna C.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2176
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Synthetic polypeptides having at least one antigenic site of a **prion** protein, methods for their use and manufacture, antibodies raised against such polypeptides and diagnostic kits containing these polypeptides or antibodies.

L10 ANSWER 95 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:66639 USPATFULL
TI Compositions comprising heat shock proteins or alpha(2) macroglobulin, antigenic molecules and saponins, and methods of use thereof
IN Armen, Garo H., Manhasset, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002037290 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-909778 A1 20010720 (9)
PRAI US 2000-223133P 20000807 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036-2711
CLMN Number of Claims: 119
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4136
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods for the prevention and treatment of autoimmune diseases, infectious diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, and primary and metastatic neoplastic diseases. In the practice of the invention, the compositions are employed comprising: (a) a heat shock protein (hsp) or an alpha(2)macroglobulin (α2M); (b) a saponin; and, optionally, (c) an antigenic molecule. The antigenic molecule displays the antigenicity of an antigen of: (a) a cell that elicits an autoimmune response; (b) an

agent of an infectious disease; (c) a cancerous cell; or (d) a cell or structure associated with a neurodegenerative or amyloid disease. The hsps that can be used in the practice of the invention include but are not limited to hsp70, hsp90, gp96, calreticulin, hsp 110, grp 170, and PDI, alone or in combination with each other. The antigenic molecule can be covalently or noncovalently bound to the hsp or α2M, free in solution, and/or covalently bound to the saponin. The compositions of the invention can be administered alone or in combination with the administration of antigen presenting cells sensitized with an hsp- or α2M-antigenic molecule complex.

L10 ANSWER 96 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:32174 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for diagnosing tauopathies
IN Ghetti, Bernardino, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Spillantini, Maria Grazia, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Murrell, Jill R., Avon, IN, UNITED STATES
Goedert, Michel, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Farlow, Martin, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES
Klug, Aaron, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Advanced Research and Technology (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002018995 A1 20020214
AI US 2000-726771 A1 20001129 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-US12036, filed on 28 May 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-87557P 19980601 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steven L. Highlander, FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2728
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates generally to methods and compositions for the diagnosis, modeling and treatment of tau-related pathologies. In particular, the present invention shows that mutations in the tau gene lead to neurofibrillary tangle formation. More specifically gene mutations are described that lead to alterations in ratios of tau isoforms are shown to lead to the formation of abnormal tau filaments.

L10 ANSWER 97 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:8938 USPATFULL
TI Models of **prion** disease
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Korth, Carsten, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002004938 A1 20020110
US 6767712 B2 20040727
AI US 2001-895963 A1 20010628 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-318888, filed on 26 May 1999, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS, LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1413
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a novel PrP protein, and nucleic acids encoding this protein, where the PrP protein is characterized in vivo by 1) incomplete glycosylation relative to glycosylation of wild-type PrP.sup.C and 2) proper cellular localization, i.e. an ability to be transported to the cell surface. This novel, under-glycosylated PrP, unlike its normal cellular counterpart, can easily be converted into a protease-resistant isoform by incubation with infectious **prions** . The invention further provides systems for the study of **prion** disorders and methods of using these systems, e.g. the study of the

mechanical processes in progression of **prion**-mediated disease or the identification of new therapeutic agents for treatment of **prion**-mediated disorders. In such systems, protease-resistant under-glycosylated PrP is generated de novo and can be detected by standard immunoblot techniques.

L10 ANSWER 98 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:3842 USPATFULL
TI Assay for specific strains of multiple disease related conformations of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, UNITED STATES
Cohen, Fred E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002001817 A1 20020103
US 6617119 B2 20030909
AI US 2001-901865 A1 20010709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Assay methodology of the invention allows for: (1) determining if a sample contains a conformation of a protein which is associated with disease and the concentration and amount of such if present; (2) determining the amount of protease resistant disease related protein in a sample and by subtracting that amount from the total amount of disease related protein present determining the amount of protease sensitive disease protein in the sample; and (3) determining the strain and incubation time of a disease related protein by (i) relating the relative amounts of protease resistant and protease sensitive protein to known strains to thereby determine the strain; and (ii) plotting the concentration of protease sensitive protein on a graph of incubation time versus concentration of protease sensitive protein for known strains to predict the incubation time of an unknown strain of pathogenic protein in a sample.

L10 ANSWER 99 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:152492 USPATFULL
TI **Proteinase K** resistant surface protein of neisseria meningitidis
IN Brodeur, Bernard R., Sillery, Canada
Martin, Denis, St-Augustin-de-Des Maures, Canada
Hamel, Josee, Sillery, Canada
Rioux, Clement, Ville-de-Cap-Rouge, Canada
PA BioChem Pharma Inc., Quebec, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6287574 B1 20010911
AI US 1997-913362 19971113 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-406362, filed on 17 Mar 1995, now abandoned
PRAI US 1995-1983P 19950804 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Graser, Jennifer
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Figure(s); 23 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2034
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A highly conserved, immunologically accessible antigen at the surface of

Neisseria meningitidis organisms. Immunotherapeutic, prophylactic and diagnostic compositions and methods useful in the treatment, prevention an diagnosis of Neisseria meningitidis diseases. A **proteinase K** resistant Neisseria meningitidis surface protein having an apparent molecular weight of 22 kDa, the corresponding nucleotide and derived amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 1, NO:3, NO:5 and NO:7: SEQ ID NO: 2, NO:4, NO:6, and NO:8), recombinant DNA methods for the production of the Neisseria meningitidis 22 kDA surface protein, and antibodies that bind to the Neisseria meningitidis 22 kDA surface protein.

L10 ANSWER 100 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:134006 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001014455 A1 20010816
US 6406864 B2 20020618
AI US 2001-754443 A1 20010103 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-169574, filed on 9 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214565
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1618
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.SC is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L10 ANSWER 101 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:112058 USPATFULL
TI **Monoclonal** antibodies and antibody cocktail for detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Albion, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6261790 B1 20010717
AI US 1999-353348 19990715 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P
LREP Connor, Margaret A., Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 954
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**) are

described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of **prion** proteins and use of the antibodies in **immunoassays** to detect PrP-Sc, in fixed or unfixed tissue, as an indication of the presence of **TSE** infection. In another aspect, the invention is directed to a **monoclonal** antibody cocktail having the **monoclonal** antibody in combination with a second **monoclonal** antibody which specifically binds to a second conserved epitope of **prion** proteins. One or both **monoclonal** antibodies of the cocktail can recognize epitopes found in all mammalian species in which a natural **TSE** has been reported and in a number of closely related species. Thus, the antibody cocktail provides high sensitivity, defined specificity, and broad reactivity to PrP proteins in spite of interspecies and intraspecies variation of species such as ruminant livestock, cats, mink, humans, and non-human primates.

L10 ANSWER 102 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:88925 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001001061 A1 20010510
AI US 2000-731419 A1 20001205 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2288
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc or the β-sheet form of βA4) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a **labeled** antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g., 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the **labeled** antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with **labeled** antibody. The level of **labeled** antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the disease related conformation of the protein was present in the sample. The method can also determine the concentration of the disease related conformation and the particular strain present.

L10 ANSWER 103 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:51789 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein and isolating same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6214565 B1 20010410
AI US 1998-169574 19981009 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.
LREP Bozicevic, Karl, DeVore, Dianna L.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1675
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which isolates and detects the presence of a disease related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) present in a sample also containing the non-disease related conformation of the protein (e.g., PrP.sup.C). The sample is treated (e.g., contacted with protease) in a manner which hydrolyzes the disease related conformation and not the non-disease related conformation. The treated sample is contacted with a binding partner (e.g., a **labeled** antibody which binds PrP.sup.Sc) and the occurrence of binding provides and indication that PrP.sup.Sc is present. Alternatively the PrP.sup.Sc of the treated sample is denatured (e.g., contacted with guanadine) or unfolded. The unfolded PrP.sup.Sc is contacted with a binding partner and the occurrence of binding indicates the presence of PrP.sup.Sc in the sample. In another embodiment, PrP.sup.Sc and PrP.sup.C are reacted with a **labeled** antibody that binds both conformations and a conformation that binds only the disease related conformation, and the presence of the disease related conformation is determined by comparing the two.

L10 ANSWER 104 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:8223 USPATFULL
TI Transgenic mouse model of alzheimer's disease and cerebral amyloid angiopathy
IN Mucke, Lennart, Foster City, CA, United States
Wyss-Coray, Tony, Berkeley, CA, United States
Masliah, Eliezer, Chula Vista, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6175057 B1 20010116
AI US 1997-947295 19971008 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah
LREP Francis, Carol L., Borden, Paula A.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1697
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention features non-human transgenic animal models for Alzheimer's disease (AD) and CAA, wherein the transgenic animal is characterized by 1) overexpression of bioactive transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1) or 2) both overexpression of bioactive TGF-β1 and expression of a human amyloid β precursor protein (APP) gene product. The transgenic animals may be either homozygous or heterozygous for these alterations. Bigenic animals are further characterized by development of AD-associated and/or CAA-associated pathology within about two to three months of age.

L10 ANSWER 105 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:174412 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies for the detection of **prion** protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
IN O'Rourke, Katherine I., Albion, WA, United States
Knowles, Donald P., Pullman, WA, United States
Baszler, Timothy V., Moscow, ID, United States
Parish, Steven M., Pullman, WA, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6165784 20001226
AI US 1997-950271 19971014 (8)
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Navarro, Albert
LREP Silverstein, M. Howard, Fado, John D., Connor, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 843
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods to detect **prion** or PrP-Sc protein as an indication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (**TSEs**), including preclinical detection of infected live animals, and postmortem detection methods, are described. In one aspect, the invention is directed to a non-invasive diagnostic assay using third eyelid-associated lymphoid tissue. In another aspect, the invention is directed to **monoclonal** antibodies that specifically bind a conserved epitope of PrP-Sc protein in fixed or frozen treated tissue.

L10 ANSWER 106 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:98001 USPATFULL
TI Heterofunctional cellular immunological reagents, vaccines containing same and methods for the use of same
IN Zimmerman, Daniel H., Bethesda, MD, United States
Elliott, Donald A., Bethesda, MD, United States
PA Cel Sci Corporation, Alexandria, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6096315 20000801
AI US 1995-469923 19950606 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-354751, filed on 8 Dec 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5652342 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-985750, filed on 4 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-731394, filed on 17 Jul 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-206381, filed on 14 Jun 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stucker, Jeffrey
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2023
AB The present invention relates to a heterofunctional cellular immunological reagent comprising at least two T cell specific binding ligands covalently linked together, wherein one of the T cell specific binding ligands binds to a specific class or subclass of T cells and another of the T cell specific binding ligands is an antigen associated with disease or a causative agent of disease, or epitope thereof. The present invention also relates to vaccines containing the heterofunctional cellular immunological reagents and methods for the use of the same.

L10 ANSWER 107 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:13000 USPATFULL
TI **Prion** protein standard and method of making same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6020537 20000201
AI US 1998-199523 19981125 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-935363, filed on 22 Sep 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-692892, filed on 30 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792901 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-521992, filed on 31 Aug 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5908969 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-509261, filed on 31 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5763740 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-242188, filed on 13 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565186
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campell, Bruce R.; Assistant Examiner: Baker,

Anne-Marie
LREP Devore, Dianna L.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1796
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides **prion** protein standards for use as reference materials for **prion** detection. The standard may be species specific, i.e. the standard is comprised of a preparation for detection of a single strain **prion** or it may be prepared to allow detection of multiple **prion** strains simultaneously. The invention also provides methods of preparing the **prion** protein standards using a group of non-human host mammals which have their genome manipulated with respect to genetic material related to a PrP gene such that the mammals are susceptible to infection with a **prion** which generally only infects an animal which is genetically diverse from the host.

L10 ANSWER 108 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:141625 USPATFULL
TI Isolated nucleic acid molecules useful as leukemia markers and in breast cancer prognosis and encoded polypeptides
IN Rio, Marie-Christine, Illkirch, France
Tomasetto, Catherine, Strasbourg, France
Basset, Paul, Strasbourg, France
Byrne, Jennifer, Ashfield, Australia
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, Paris Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)
Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5981218 19991109
AI US 1996-691814 19960731 (8)
PRAI US 1995-2183P 19950809 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Kaufman, Claire M.
LREP Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 53 Drawing Figure(s); 45 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7347
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to four novel human genes amplified and overexpressed in breast carcinoma and located on the q11-q21.3 region of chromosome 17. The four novel genes are useful in breast cancer prognosis. The present invention also relates to a fifth novel human gene expressed in breast carcinoma and located on chromosome 6q22-q23. A sixth novel gene is also described that is the murine homolog of the human D52 gene. The genes and gene fragments of the present invention are themselves useful as DNA and RNA probes for gene mapping by in situ hybridization with chromosomes and for detecting gene expression in human tissues (including breast and lymph node tissues) by Northern blot analysis.

L10 ANSWER 109 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:43389 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5891641 19990406
AI US 1997-804536 19970221 (8)

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodward, Michael P.; Assistant Examiner: Zeman, Mary K.
LREP Bozicevic, KarlBozicevic & Reed LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1990
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a **labelled** antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g, 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the **labelled** antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with **labelled** antibody. The level of **labelled** antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the diseased related conformation of the protein was present in the sample.

L10 ANSWER 110 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:75717 USPATFULL
TI Fragments of **prion** proteins
IN Fishleigh, Robert Vincent, Cheshire, England
Robson, Barry, Cheshire, England
Mee, Roger Paul, Manchester, England
PA Proteus Molecular Design Limited, Macclesfield, England (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5773572 19980630
WO 9311155 19930610
AI US 1994-244701 19940602 (8)
WO 1992-GB2246 19921203
19940602 PCT 371 date
19940602 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1991-25747 19911203
GB 1992-14663 19920710
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Knode, Marian C.; Assistant Examiner: Wortman, Donna C.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1647
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Synthetic polypeptides having at least one antigenic site of a **prion** protein are disclosed together methods for their use and manufacture and antibodies raised against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits using the polypeptides and/or antibodies are also disclosed.

L10 ANSWER 111 OF 111 USPATFULL on STN
AN 97:66227 USPATFULL
TI Heterofunctional cellular immunological reagents, vaccines containing same and methods for the use of same
IN Zimmerman, Daniel H., Bethesda, MD, United States
Elliott, Donald A., Bethesda, MD, United States
PA Cel-Sci Corporation, Alexandria, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5652342 19970729
AI US 1994-354751 19941208 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-985750, filed on 4 Dec 1992, now

abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-731394, filed on 17 Jul 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-206381, filed on 14 Jun 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cunningham, Thomas M.
LREP Sherman and Shalloway
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1854

AB The present invention relates to a heterofunctional cellular immunological reagent comprising at least two T cell specific binding ligands covalently linked together, wherein one of the T cell specific binding ligands binds to a specific class or subclass of T cells and another of the T cell specific binding ligands is an antigen associated with disease or a causative agent of disease, or epitope thereof. The present invention also relates to vaccines containing the heterofunctional cellular immunological reagents and methods for the use of the same.